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Soldiers' Job Insurance; Brest Attacked at Night; Defense Housing Speeded

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 4, 1941

New England: Job Insurance for Soldiers

Continuance of State unemployment insurance for those called into military service was proposed at a State House hearing. [Details: Page 9.]

The Legislative Committee on Taxation today reported favorably on a bill to continue the 10 per cent Massachusetts surtax on incomes.

New England cotton textile men cheered the Supreme Court decision ending North-South wage differential. [Details: Page 9.]

A "remarkable instrument" for directing antiaircraft fire, now in use by the United States Army, was described by an Army officer. [Details: Page 10.]

A general fund budget of $60,826,349, largest in Connecticut history, was proposed by Gov. Robert A. Hurley. [Details: Page 9.]

Vermont town moderators, meeting at Plainfield, recorded for phonographs a model town meeting. [Details: Page 9.]

Air and Sea: Night Attacks on Port of Brest

Two night attacks on the German-held port of Brest were carried out last night, the British Air Ministry announced. German night attacks on Britain were on a small scale, the Ministry declared, adding that no casualties were reported.

At sea the British Admiralty recorded the loss of nine merchant ships totaling 33,604 tons during the week ending Jan. 26. The losses, which included seven British vessels and two Allied ships, represented a sharp drop from the previous week's loss of 58,212 tons.

A German warship "operating overseas" was claimed by Berlin sources to have sunk 29,000 tons of shipping.

In Washington: President Spurs Defense Housing

President Roosevelt approved immediate construction of 14,375 dwelling units estimated to cost approximately $40,000,000 for defense workers in nearly two score areas throughout the country.

Secretary of State Hull said the Government was still undecided on what to do about foreign ships now idle in American ports but that an intensive study of the problem might produce a solution at any time. Approximately 100 foreign ships, including Danish, Italian, and German, have been tied up in American ports for many months.

The House, opening its second day of debate on the lend-lease bill, heard Republicans try to enlist Democratic support for restrictive amendments. [Details: Page 1.]

Representatives of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers conferred today with Department of Justice officials on the possibility of settling the current music controversy through a consent decree.

The United States Antarctic Service was advised today that its expedition had evacuated its Little America base and was heading through heavy pack ice 1,400 miles eastward to pick up 26 members of the party at Marguerite Bay on Palmer Peninsula.

The Senate commerce committee recommended today forming of a new coast guard reserve force and designation of the existing reserve as a coast guard auxiliary. Approving legislation to provide for the new organization, the committee said that immediate emergency needs required induction in the reserve of 100 commissioned officers, 126 warrant officers and 270 boats with a total complement of 1,620 men.

The Senate passed legislation providing for a $350,000,000 emergency cargo ship construction program. The House had approved the measure previously, but at the request of the Maritime Commission the Senate wrote in $65,000,000 of contract authorizations for the Commission's regular construction program. The House must now agree to this.

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Claim Mountains

Greek forces claimed to have gained control of the Trebeshina Mountains extending northward of Klisoura toward Berati, and overlooking the besieged Tepeleni in Central Albania.

Greek positions hold the terrain on three sides of Tepeleni, which guards a main connecting link with the port of Valona.

In Africa: British Enter Cirene

British forces have entered Cirene, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's former general headquarters about 60 miles west of Derna.

British advance from Sudan into Ethiopia joined forces with the Ethiopian tribesmen which Haile Selassie is raising against the Italians. The Italians were retreating into the interior of the country. [Details: Page 5.]

British Government will assume part responsibility for Ethiopia on Haile Selassie's restoration, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stated in Parliament. He added that the Emperor had requested this help and that it would be only temporary.

Italians claimed their destroyers had attacked British shipping in the Red Sea with torpedoes.

In Europe: Britain Refuses Aims Statement

Britain rejected opposition demands for a detailed statement of peace aims. [Details: Page 5.]

Bulgaria's pro-German Agricultural Minister resigned suddenly. [Details: Page 18.]

Col. William J. Donovan left Ankara, Turkey, for Palestine. Germany was reported "annoyed" at the visits of the American observer.

Wendell L. Willkie arrived in Dublin by air to confer with Prime Minister de Valera. [Details: Page 1.]

Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to Great Britain, was a luncheon guest in London of emigre Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

The Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, was summoned today to meet Feb. 25, Tass, the official news agency, announced.

National: Liner Manhattan Freed From Bar

West Palm Beach, Fla. (AP)—Five straining tugs aided by a tide crest set free the $10,000,000 liner Manhattan shortly before last midnight, pulling and washing her from a sand bar on which she went aground three weeks ago.

In France: Darlan Returns From Seeing Laval

Admiral Jean Darlan, chief aide to Marshal Pétain in the Vichy Cabinet, returned today from a visit to Paris, where he interviewed Pierre Laval, ousted Vice-Premier in Vichy, presumably regarding the latter's conditions for return to the Pétain Government under German pressure. M. Laval's terms have been the subject of intense speculation. [Details: Page 1.]

Prefect of Paris Roger Langeron was reported from Berlin to have been arrested. His place has been filled temporarily by the General Director of Municipal Police.

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Boston Jurist Files Plea for More Aides

During the week of Jan. 11 only one of the six special justices in the Boston Municipal Court was available for duty, thus causing an emergency situation. Judge F. Delano Putnam, Chief Justice of the Court, reported this today as he urged passage of a bill to permit special justices of district courts to hear Boston Municipal Court cases.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, Chief Justice Putnam pointed out that presiding justices in the 72 district courts now have the power to call in special justices from other district courts. He contended the Boston Municipal Court should have the same right.

There was no opposition to the measure voiced at the hearing.

New England Network Of Roads Urged

Building of an all-New England system of high speed motorways, skirting all towns and cities, laid out on entirely new rights of way and completely protected against commercial exploitation and entering traffic today hinged largely upon action proposed before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles to make legal the building of the new type roadways in Massachusetts.

Appearing before the Committee in favor of "protected" express highways, P. J. Kitfield, engineer of the State Department of Public Works, declared that the State is now actually balking at the building of new highways near thickly settled locations because commercial exploitation soon destroys the features of safe and smooth traffic flow.

The engineer stated that his department was vitally concerned with the construction of all future highways within the industrial districts now filled to overflowing with motor traffic. Under ordinary conditions, he said, the property abutter can do what he wishes with his land, even to commercial exploitation of a seriously derogatory nature, defeating the purposes of safety and highway convenience for which the motorist has paid.

Link to Merritt Parkway

Also favoring the new type roadway for Massachusetts was Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the State Planning Board, Lawrence B. Flint, Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, and Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of the New England Regional Planning Commission, who made no attempt to cover up the idea that appropriate legislation would make it possible for Massachusetts to pick up Connecticut's Merritt Parkway at the State line and carry it through to New Hampshire.

The Merritt Parkway continuation would comprise the first tangi-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Willkie Makes Flying Trip To See De Valera

American has long parley with Eire Prime Minister—Is received later by British King.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, flying from Britain to neutral Eire, talked with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera at length today.

"I had a long discussion with Mr. de Valera before and during lunch about the position of Ireland, the international situation, and so forth," Mr. Willkie said. "As to what the discussion was about, I obviously cannot say, but we did have a very long and interesting discussion."

Before the meeting, Mr. Willkie had said he intended to question Mr. de Valera on the subject of Irish ports and bases—repeatedly sought by Great Britain for defense against the German counter-blockade.

Mr. Willkie arrived in Dublin at 11:40 a. m. and was back in England by 3 p. m. Later he was received by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 4—After accompanying Mr. Wendell Willkie on his rapid trip through the Midlands and northwestern England from which point he flew to Dublin to meet Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire today prior to hurrying home to place his impressions of wartime Britain before Congress, one is tempted to ask: "Why has the visit of the defeated candidate in the United States presidential election been such a triumph?

The reasons seem to be fourfold:

1. The great wave of friendship toward the United States that has risen among all classes in Britain since American public men, from President Roosevelt down, began to talk and act like practical sympathizers with the cause for which Britain has been enduring so much.

2. Appreciation by the British of the vital importance of American aid in the grim struggle ahead.

3. The understandable satisfaction of the British at having someone take the trouble to come personally to see what they are up against and how they are making out.

4. The personal characteristics of Mr. Willkie that lent themselves happily to the press build up which presented him in advance as a friendly, bluff, unassuming but influential man of the people possessing the quality esteemed here above others—that of being a good sportsman capable of fighting

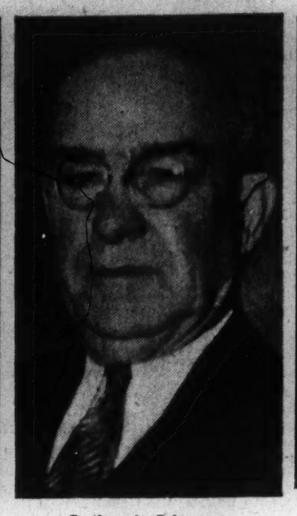
Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Against Bill

Kay-Hart; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Dr. Charles A. Beard
Teacher of politics, author and historian

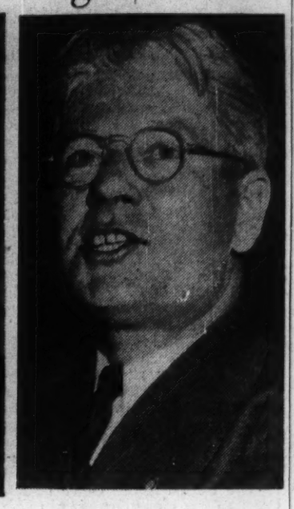
For Bill



Luther A. Johnson
Democratic Representative from Texas

Wood sees war in 90 days: Page 18.

Against Bill



Philip F. La Follette
Former Progressive Governor of Wisconsin

Japanese Goods for Reich Proposed in Soviet Pact

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Koh Ishii, Information Bureau official, said today that transshipment of Japanese goods to Germany would be among the proposals discussed in Japanese-Soviet Russian commercial negotiations expected to be resumed soon.

He said the Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, had indicated a willingness to resume the trade talks as soon as Japanese delegates were selected.

Conversations were suspended late last year when, it was announced, the conferees discovered their "objectives were too far apart."

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports of the reopening of Japanese-Russian commercial negotiations are a natural corollary to the difficulties which have developed in the past few weeks between Soviet Russia and Britain.

Russia and Japan have been blowing hot and cold since the latter months of last year. At that time there was talk of a nonaggression pact.

Not only the nonaggression pact failed to develop, but Soviet-Japanese commercial negotiations were discontinued. Resumption of the commercial negotiations does not necessarily mean that the nonaggression pact will follow. But in Soviet and Japanese affairs, commercial accords are very often the thin wedge of diplomacy.

There would be two possible interpretations of a Soviet-Japanese nonaggression pact, should it actually materialize, a narrow one and a broad one. Take first the narrow interpretation, which is, I think, the more probable of the two. It may well be that both Moscow and Tokyo recognize that it would be advantageous to lower the chronic tension on their long common boundary in East Asia in order to have their hands free elsewhere.

Japanese - American relations have reached a stage that warrants the use of the overworked word critical, and Great Britain's decision to ask the United States to halt the "leaks" to Germany by way of Russia indicates that London is apparently finding it increasingly difficult to keep Russia and Germany separated through appeasing the Soviets.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has its own reasons for desiring tranquility in the Far East.

With Germany poised for some new attack it is not impossible that the Near East will be affected either directly or indirectly—directly if the Axis undertakes any military operations there, and indirectly if the British campaign in North Africa expands.

In either case an important Soviet sphere of interest is affected. Joseph Stalin is more likely to bargain with Adolf Hitler than to fight him; but negotiations with Herr Hitler are only possible if one carries a fairly impressive big stick. Any relief of tension in the Orient strengthens the Soviet bargaining hand in the Balkans and the Near East.

Benefits in Limited Truce

Here, in brief, is one plausible interpretation of the present moves toward Soviet-Japanese understanding. Japan and the Soviet Union, without prejudice to future conflicting ambitions in China, may have decided that a limited truce would be mutually beneficial.

There is another possibility that cannot be left altogether out of account. This is a Soviet-Japanese agreement to partition China and exclude the Western Powers entirely from that country.

Only the historic rivalries and suspicions of the various powers perhaps prevented outright colonial annexation of China. Now the picture has entirely changed. The European powers (the Soviet Union excepted) and America have no aspirations in China except those of trade and investment.

The threat to China's integrity comes primarily from Japan, which has achieved effective control of Manchuria, much less effective control of North China and a still sketchier holding of large towns and lines of communication in Central and South China.

There is a secondary threat from the Soviet Union, which completely dominates Outer Mongolia, controls Chinese Turkestan in somewhat less direct form and possesses a hold on the Chinese Nationalist Government by its ability to give or withhold supplies of munitions.

In the event of a Soviet-Japanese partition of China the Chinese Communists would doubtless receive orders from Moscow to break with Chiang Kai-shek, and a Communist regime would be set up in the western part of China which would fall to Russia's share, while Japan would carry on with its puppet Chinese rulers in the Eastern Provinces. There is no evidence that such a scheme has been worked out in concrete form; but in an age of swift and bewildering changes the possibility of such an arrangement cannot be excluded from consideration.

Netherlands holds fort against war in the Pacific: Page 2.

Japan Sends Tanks To Hainan Island

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, Feb. 4

The Chinese Central News Agency, in a dispatch today from Chungking, reported that a large shipment of Japanese tanks and other war materials had arrived at Hainan Island southwest of here. Several German military experts accompanied Japanese officers on an inspection of the Island's western costal defenses a few days ago, the dispatch added.

Vichy Awaits Laval's Reply; Fleet Loyal

VICHY, France, Feb. 4 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, Chief Aide of Marshal Pétain, arrived in Vichy from Paris today bringing back to Vichy a message, presumably from Former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, with whom he conferred yesterday on M. Laval's conditions for returning to a position in the French Government, informed sources here said. He was reported to be traveling alone.

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Roger Langeron, Prefect of Paris Police, has been arrested on "serious charges," authorized Germans declared today.

They did not say what these charges were.

[At Vichy, a temporary Prefect was named for Paris Police and the official order listed M. Langeron as "unavailable."]

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—The return from Paris of Admiral Jean Darlan, considered to be second to Marshal Pétain in the Vichy Government, has been accompanied by a statement by the Admiral to the effect that the French fleet is French and will remain French and it will defend itself and the French Empire against attack from any quarter.

This last warning, it is believed here, is intended to include Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Free France forces co-operating with Britain should they try to extend their control in any other sphere.

In the present delicate situation, it is expected that General de Gaulle will not push the extension of his activities to extremes or overemphasize his operations.

Alternative Government

Meanwhile the announcement over the week end of the formation in Paris of a new German-sponsored party known as the "Reassemblement National Populaire" is regarded here as warning to Marshal Philippe Pétain that an alternative government will be

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Lease Friends In House Scorn Offer of Foes

Reject Fish intimation of support for added amendments—Say passage assured 'as is.'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Dominating both sides of Capitol Hill today was the stormy lend-lease bill debate.

Democratic leaders in the House showed no sign of making further concessions to Republican opponents in the form of amendments to the bill as debate continued for the second day.

A forecast by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, leader of the opposition, that, with two amendments, one setting a "ceiling" on appropriations authorized by the bill, and a second to "retain the war-making powers in Congress where they belong," the bill would pass by 150 or more votes, brought no favorable response from the Democratic side.

Speaker Sam Rayburn, in fact, declined to take Mr. Fish's hint, and declared the bill would go through handily in any case, with 100 or 150 votes to spare without the Fish amendments, and that nothing had caused him to revise his estimates.

Historian Opposes Bill

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard the veteran historian, Dr. Charles A. Beard, plead for the bill's defeat and the authorization instead of government credit to step up production of war supplies for Britain.

Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military commentator, followed Dr. Beard on the stand with a warning that the safety of the United States depended on the freedom of the seas and that such safety would always be in peril as long as hostile powers threatened to gain control of the oceans.

Representative James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina, renouncing what he described as a former "isolationist" stand on foreign policy opened the second day's floor fight in the House by urging support of the measure. Greater powers than those proposed in the bill were conferred by Congress on Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and William McKinley, he said and "no President has ever betrayed the trust put in him by Congress and the people, down to this very day."

Representative John M. Vorys (R) of California attacked the bill on the ground that it made unnecessary delegation of powers. All that was needed in present law, he said, was authorization for a loan, and authorization for the Government to sell arms to Britain. He charged that passage of the bill would immediately give the President control of about $40,000,000,000 and he "would never need to come to Congress for money."

Galleries Well Filled

The second of the three days set for formal debate before amendments are taken up, drew only about 100 of the 432 present members of the House, although galleries were well filled.

Representative William B. Barry (D) of New York insisted that it was not necessary to put the great powers of the bill in one man's hands, and Representative Bartel J. Jonkman (R) of Michigan as-

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Intimate Message from Washington

Some Republicans Don't Like Willkie but He May Prove in the End the Rescuer of Their Party From Tag of Partisanship and Isolationism

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

We know Republican Members of Congress who do not like even the mention of Mr. Willkie's name. Their ire is so great that sometimes it is hard to know, when they refer to "that man," whether they are speaking of the individual in London, or the one in the White House. And yet when history writes its verdict it may be that Wendell L. Willkie, erstwhile Democrat, will be recorded as having saved the Republican Party.

Just where Mr. Willkie would have been with these same isolationist Republicans in Congress if he had been inaugurated last month instead of Mr. Roosevelt, is a matter of speculation. The rift was evident between them early in the campaign. The isolationists did not approve of his collaboration with the Roosevelt aid-to-Britain policy. Previously they had fought any changes in the Neutrality Act. The New York Times, which measures its words, said yesterday:

"It is a plain statement of fact to say that, as a group, and with a few notable exceptions, the Congressional Republicans have been just as wrong, and just as narrowly partisan on every important issue in the field of foreign policy that has arisen in recent years" as on the neutrality bill "whether it was concerned with the defense of democracy, the organization of peace, or the removal of barriers of trade."

Recalls League of Nations Fight

The situation today is oddly reminiscent of the era after the World War when Mr. Wilson had drawn up his 14 points. Indeed, today's congressional isolationists are the spiritual heirs of the hard-hitting old "irreconcilables," Lodge, Borah, Johnson, Knox, Moses and others, who wanted no truck with foreign governments and urged "normalcy" under Warren G. Harding. The affairs of Europe were 3,000 miles away, and didn't concern us, they argued.

We recall that campaign vividly. We were just becoming politically self-conscious at the time, having served as a bewildered soldier in the war-to-end-war and having emerged from it with a naive idea that something permanent had to be done if you weren't going to have a new war every so often. We soon learned our mistake however in listening to Mr. Harding's speeches in 1920. Surely that was one of the strangest campaigns in history; surely Americans do and say and believe odd things in their quadrennial political bouts!

In "The Growth of the American Republic," Messrs. Morison and Commager record that "Harding, in the course of his campaigning, approved of the League of Nations with reservations, suggested the substition of a new for the existing league, and denounced any league." They add, with academic solemnity that may hide a twinkle, "his masterly obfuscation of the issue was perhaps his supreme intellectual achievement."

A Republican commentator at about that same time observed with pardonable pride:

Sort of Political Shell Game

"One half of the (Harding) speeches were for the League of Nations if you read them hastily, but if you read them with care every word of them could have been read critically against the League of Nations. The other half were violent speeches against the League of Nations if you read them carelessly, but if you read them critically every one of them could be interpreted as in favor of the League of Nations."

In the midst of the understandable confusion that resulted from these masterpieces a group of 32 distinguished Republicans set the nation straight by explaining that the election of Mr. Harding was the surest way to "bring America into an effective league to preserve peace." The Nation followed the advice of Messrs. Butler, Lowell, Hughes, Taft, Root, Hoover et al and Mr. Harding won by a handy plurality of 6,000,000 votes, and shortly thereafter called the issue a closed one, and spoke of the League (which then had 48 members) as "deceased." So ended the matter, for the time being at least.

Wistful memories crowd upon us as we consider Mr. Willkie today because—well, because he is so different. Mr. Willkie did not obfuscate the foreign affairs issue in the last campaign when there was every temptation to do so. You knew where he stood, whether you agreed with him or not. He was very upsetting to certain Republicans in Congress then and he is more than ever so now. And yet it is our humble opinion that it would be suicidal for the Republican Party to have the tag of partisanship and isolationism pinned upon it in the present world crisis, and that Mr. Willkie is doing about as much as any man in preventing that from happening.

Richard L. Strout

Unselfish Determination Stirs Fund Solicitors to Finish Job

Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the 1941 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign, today announced that $383,000 is still needed if the goal of $4,883,000 is to be reached by 6:30 o'clock tomorrow evening when the drive officially ends.

"The sum still to be raised represents more than the amount required to support the 13 children's agencies of the Fund," Mr Guild pointed out.

"Last year these agencies gave special care, protection, and guidance to 13,112 youngsters of Greater Boston. Among these children were 6,395 protected from abuse and neglect and 2,149 given care in foster homes," Mr. Guild said.

Chairman Confident

"The generous people of Greater Boston and the 25,000 Community Fund workers aren't going to fail to raise minimum support this year for these children's agencies and for others that give just as important care to just as important people.

"I'm as sure of that as I am that we all will give and work more than ever before in the next hours to put this campaign over the top of its $4,883,000 goal by tomorrow night, the Chairman declared.

One non-soliciting division of the Fund that has more than tripled its performance of last year is "Come and See" tours, headed by Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Yesterday David Y. Ross, Assistant Chairman of the tours, reported that the goal of 10,000 visitors to Fund agencies had been passed. The previous record total, set last year, was 2,900.

Since last October, Mr. Dana, Mr. Ross, and Anne Richardson, volunteer secretary from Brookline, have arranged more than 500 trips to Fund agencies during which visitors could learn at first hand about the work done with Fund dollars.

Morrissey "Some" Speaker

Bus transportation for the tours was donated by 11 Greater Boston transportation companies.

Another record-smasher is Francis X. Morrissey of Roslindale, volunteer in the Speakers' Bureau, who has made 149 speeches about the Community Fund to a total of about 90,000 persons, it is announced by Frank W. Crocker of Westwood, Bureau Chairman.

Mr. Morrissey has done his "stuff" at all times of day from 1:45 a. m. to noon, in places ranging from the New York, New Haven & Hartford roundhouse to the A. & P. refrigerator plant at the Fish Pier, where he spoke in a temperature of 10 degrees below zero.

Regularly a social worker for the State Department of Correction, Mr. Morrissey was lent to the Fund as a speaker by Commissioner Arthur T. Lyman.

List of contributors: Page 10.

U. S. to Train Farm Youth For Jobs in City Industry

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Peter Martin up the road has two sons who will be out of school pretty soon. Both are dependable boys with a real liking for farming. There's enough work on the Martin place to keep Jim, the elder, busy and provide him a livelihood, but what about Tommy, the younger?

Like perhaps 50 per cent of the Nation's farm youth these days, Tommy will be compelled to find himself a place in the industrial or professional world. There's a slim chance he may be able to rent a farm of his own, but he'll be considered an exceptional lad if he finds an opening.

Now, since so many rural young people are going to have to head for town, it seems there ought to be some systematic planning by the community to guide them into jobs for which they are suited and to give them the training necessary to get such jobs. A good deal is being done along this line for city youth in connection with the Defense Program. What about the Tommies who live far from the railroads and even the paved highways?

The Government is just beginning to bring them into the range of its vocational training and job-finding services. Its present activities are somewhat experimental, but if they prove fitted to meet the need, they are likely to be expanded.

Getting Experience

There is first the National Youth Administration's job-experience program. This started in the cities as an attempt to help young people just out of school who couldn't get jobs in industry because they had no experience and didn't know where to turn to get it. NYA set up shops and told the youngsters to go to work.

Now this program is being expanded to meet the needs of rural young people. NYA is setting up rural experience centers for lads like our Tommy. It is providing quarters where they may live while learning their trades. This plan seems to rural youth leaders good as far as it has gone. Their chief criticism is that there are not yet enough such centers to reach any large proportion of the country boys and girls who need the training, and that even where they do exist they have not been brought to the attention of many of the youngsters who most need what they have to offer.

The United States Office of Education is launching a program that seems sound to many farm organization people. It is distributing, through the regular channels of public education, a fund of $10,000,000 for rural vocational education. How such funds are being used is illustrated in Illinois where, in co-operation with the State, rural high schools are conducting night school classes for farm youth, teaching them how to handle tools to be used on the farm or possibly in industry.

Preparing Farm Boys for Town

A third activity is that of the Employment Service Division of the Social Security Board, carried on in co-operation with the Youth Commission. This is in the nature of an experiment. In four rural communities of Missouri and Maryland, councils have been set up to see what can be done when the many agencies interested in youth and informed about jobs and job-training are brought together for conference.

That there is need for helping farm youth to get non-farm vocational training is attested by such experts in rural youth problems as the 4-H Club leaders in the States. In response to questions many of these leaders replied that large numbers of country boys and girls are being compelled to find work in town.

The largest percentage reported was that of Florida, where R. W. Blacklock, State Boys' Club Agent, finds that the farm cannot absorb much over 40 per cent of the youngsters who grow up on it. In Iowa, typical corn-belt State, P. C. Taff, Assistant Director of the Co-operative Extension Service, estimates that one-half of the rural youth go to cities for employment eventually.

The best chance for youth to find a job on the farm appears to be in New York where, according to W. J. Wright, State Club leader, there are still reported to be elderly couples looking for capable youth to take over.

Few Jobs on Farms

But even he figures that 50 per cent of the farm's junior population must go to the cities, while another 25 per cent will earn only part of its income from the farm, supplementing it with other activities. In Massachusetts, according to George L. Farley, State club leader, farm income is such that there is not enough to support more than one boy to a farm.

Farm organizations are apparently too busy with matters affecting the business of farming to give much thought to helping the 50 per cent get their training for city occupations.

Farm youth organizations are mainly concerned with helping young people who want to stay on the farm become better farmers. The 4-H Club organization, with its million members, is doing an excellent job of this type of vocational and character training, most observers agree.

New Homes for Canal Zone Workers

These Children Will Have to Find Another Place in Which to Play Baseball

This impromptu diamond will soon be torn up to make way for another 12-family apartment house for American Canal Zone workers, similar to the others pictured here. The houses are in a new addition to Balboa, the Canal Zone's largest town on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. All are occupied by families averaging four members. The houses shown above were built at a cost of between $23,000 and $27,000 each. Floors are of pine and the kitchenettes are supplied with an electri stove and water heater. None of the houses is equipped with gas. If employees have no furniture they may rent modern steel tables, chairs and beds and bureaus from the Quartermaster Division of the Panama Canal Zone for a nominal price. Housing has become a serious problem in the Canal Zone.

Chiefs of Cuban Armed Forces Seized for 'Seditious' Attitude

HAVANA, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Batista told the Cuban Army, Navy, and Police Forces today that he had arrested their chiefs to suppress a seditious plot.

Authorities declared that the group conspired to overthrow Colonel Batista and that he had feared for his own safety.

Because of the serious charges and the internal crisis involved in the asserted plot, Colonel Batista suspended constitutional guarantees for 15 days.

He spoke to the armed forces at Camp Columbia.

In his address, which was broadcast, Colonel Batista said that the conspirators conferred with officers of the Police Force, the Army and the Navy, ordering them to choose between them and the President to determine who should have control of the country.

The officers consulted, Colonel Batista asserted, were compelled to sign a document which friends later conveyed to him. He added that he had destroyed it.

Ready for Any Move

The Army and the Navy, which means Cuba's warships and not the men alone, he said, are ready for any eventuality.

Colonel Batista said he was the "voice of the people." He declared that the attitude of the leaders of the armed forces had "forced me to suppress this seditious movement."

Those arrested were Col. Jose Pedraza, Army Chief since Dec. 6, 1939, and National Police Chief since Feb. 1, and Lieut. Col. Angela Gonzalez, Navy Chief. Colonel Pedraza became head of the Army when Colonel Batista resigned the post to run for the Presidency.

In explaining the series of acts which led him to arrest their chiefs, Colonel Batista guaranteed the safety of the men and observed that if roles had been reversed and he had been arrested himself he would probably have been assassinated by the seditious leaders.

Authorities said there was no Nazi or Communist complexion to the alleged plot.

Authority Challenged

Colonel Batista said the climax of the situation he faced came yesterday when Colonel Pedraza sent an aide to him asking for an interview. He considered this showed a lack of respect for the President's authority.

The President also declared that Col. Bernardo Garcia, whom he removed as Police Chief last week, disobeyed orders and was usually in Miami, Fla., or Varadero when Colonel Batista wished to see him at the Palace.

Havana has been allowed to become a gambling center and numerous crimes have been committed with no real police effort to arrest the criminals, Colonel Batista said, because the police were afraid they might be acting against their Chief.

Colonel Batista was applauded by the troops, particularly when he declared the new Army Commander, Col. Manuel Lopez Mogoya, named by Colonel Batista after he himself had held personal control of the Army for several hours, was a man without private interests.

Colonel Batista said "order and tranquillity prevail again" in Cuba. Protective measures included the mounting of machine guns and barricades at the entrances to the Presidential Palace.

Changes in Command

Lieut. Col. Jesus Gomez Casas was appointed to the Navy command and Col. Manuel Benitez, former Commander of Matanzas Province, was made National Police Chief.

In a statement to the Cuban people, President Batista asserted that the "seditious attitude" of the arrested Army and Navy leaders arose from his dismissal last week of Col. Bernardo Garcia as Police Chief and his transfer of several Navy departments to civilian control.

The President asserted that Colonel Garcia also had been openly seditious in his attitude toward the Government.

Previously, the Congress had been scheduled to hear today a Presidential message requesting an income tax and approval of a new law "for defense of democracy," which was said to be intended to check totalitarian propaganda and activities.

As a precautionary measure, the Army took over public utilities, including the buildings of the Cuban telephone and electric companies.

The suspension of constitutional guarantees, it was explained, leaves civilian officials in charge of maintaining public order, but will enable authorities to make arrests without having to present cases to courts within 72 hours, and will give police investigation facilities.

Overthrow of the Army and Navy commanders was accomplished, however, without apparent violence.

Colonel Batista asserted in his statement to the people that the developments had been "deeply painful for me" and added that only the extraordinary duties falling upon himself "as Chief of State forced me to act in the way I did against those ranking officers of the armed forces who had my best consideration."

Farm Millions Idle

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—R. M. Evans, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, says that American agriculture, by supporting 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 persons not required for present farm production, is "conducting a large-scale relief program at its own expense."

Mr. Evans estimates that between a fourth and a fifth of the entire farm population is not needed to produce the Nation's food and fiber needs, but says these people are remaining on the farm because there are no opportunities elsewhere.

"The Nation has not yet found a satisfactory way of taking care of the surplus manpower in agriculture," he said in a speech prepared for delivery before the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa. "Bigger and better machines and improved farming methods have lowered operating costs, but they have also reduced the number of people required on the land."

He said it was "up to the nation" to give these unneeded farmers opportunities in other fields of enterprise.

Rio de la Plata Raw Material Move Debated

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 4 (AP)—A proposal for preferential distribution of raw materials and other needed products among the five Rio de la Plata Regional Conference Nations was advanced today to committee discussion at the conference.

The proposal was regarded as the most important of nine projects and resolutions adopted yesterday at subcommittee sessions. It had been introduced by Uruguay and Paraguay.

In its original draft, the plan was opposed by Argentine delegates. They agreed to a new draft embodying their modifications without greatly altering the import of the original proposal.

It provides that each of the five countries would encourage the production of materials the other countries need and give preference to the others in acquiring such products.

Argentina and Paraguay joined in opposing a proposal to permit the free transit of all merchandise, whether of peace or war, through signatory countries, to Bolivia and Paraguay.

The conference is discussing proposals to give land-locked Bolivia and Paraguay increased rights on the Rio de la Plata, now under control of Uruguay and Argentina.

The merchandise transit proposal drew immediate opposition from Argentina on the grounds that it held political implications not proper to a conference devoted to economic matters.

Paraguay, with the recollection of its Gran Chaco war with Bolivia still fresh, apparently feared the possibility of facilitating traffic of armaments to Bolivia in the event of another conflict.

A proposal granting the land-locked powers equal river shipping facilities which any signatory power granted its own ships brought into the open for the first time a similar request which Great Britain made of Argentina some time ago.

Illicit Trades Show Decline During 1940

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Bootlegging, counterfeiting, smuggling, and narcotics peddling all declined in the last year, Elmer L. Irey, Treasury Enforcement Coordinator, said today.

With Coast Guard airplanes spotting stills from the air, the alcoholic tax unit said illicit liquor manufacture apparently reached a new post-repeal low as measured by still and mash seizures. Compared with 1939, still seizures fell off 5.8 per cent and mash seizures 30.3 per cent. Compared with 1935, still seizures were 35 per cent fewer and mash confiscations 80.6 per cent.

Although counterfeiters succeeded in mulcting the public of $229,445 in 1940, this was half the 1939 total.

The Bureau of Narcotics said the decline in its field was shown by the arrest of 2,216 persons last year, compared with 3,295 in 1939.

Girdler Sees Costlier Defense

By the Associated Press

Steelman Tom Girdler foresaw a threat today of "greatly" increased defense costs in Congress of Industrial Organizations' demands for wage increases, and in Washington the C. I. O.'s Union News Service pointed to Government figures to illustrate labor's "amazing docility in a period of business upturn, huge profits and high living costs."

Mr. Girdler's declaration, in Pittsburgh, came just two days before President Phillip Murray of the C. I. O. is to resume negotiations with United States Steel officials on demands which union sources say include a 10 per cent wage increase.

The C. I. O.'s News Service printed figures to show that there were "fewer workers involved in strikes last year than in any year since 1932; and there were fewer man-days lost through strikes than in any year since 1930."

These various interpretations of the labor-defense situation coincided with these reports.

CHICAGO—Negotiators meeting in an effort to settle C. I. O. strike at the International Harvester Company which halted work a week ago on 1,000 tractors for the defense program and Great Britain.

MILWAUKEE — Settlement efforts marking time in C. I. O. strike at Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. With 7,000 workers and $40,000,000 in defense orders affected, strike entering third week tomorrow.

PITTSBURGH—Representatives of the C. I. O. and management of Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation to confer on demands including 25 per cent wage increase. Some $4,000,000 defense orders involved in strike begun Friday.

CLEVELAND—Nearly 600 employees out in deadlocked dispute at Standard Tool Company, which makes special equipment for defense industries.

DAYTON—Some 150 of 1,500 trucking employees involved in four-day strike back at work under agreement on undisclosed terms. Complete settlement being sought.

NEW ORLEANS — Work resumed on $365,000 National Guard structure with settlement of A. F. of L. objections to use of Work Projects Administration labor.

Army of 1,418,000 Expected by June

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 4

The War Department estimates that the expanding Army, already the largest in the country's peacetime history, will reach a total of 1,418,000 officers and men by June 15, this year.

Officials estimate that 1,317,100 will be in uniform by that date at 147 Army posts in the continental United States. This indicates that about 100,000 additional men will be stationed at overseas garrisons such as Hawaii, the Panama Canal, Puerto Rico, and Newfoundland.

The total strength predicted by June 15 is nearly twice that of the force now under arms.

Netherlands Indies Hold Fort Against War Move in Pacific

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—Even the remote Netherlands Indies — one powerful strand in Britain's cordon of small allies—are playing their part in delaying the Nazis' vaunted unleashing of simultaneous hammer blows against the British Isles, and against British-American interests in the Pacific.

Refusal by the Netherlands Government-in-Exile to accept Japan's proposed "New Order for Greater East Asia" is seen here as a deterrent on Japan's southward drive. Berlin in turn hesitates to go all-out against Britain until the flow of American aid can—if possible—be diverted by Nazi-fomented friction between Japan and the United States.

London also views the tension between Tokyo and Batavia in the Netherlands Indies as evidence of the extent to which Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka is determined to spread the Japanese Empire into the South Seas when and wherever an opportunity is presented.

Japan Ready to Negotiate

For some time observers here have noted Japan switching its imperial ambitions from China, which has been such a military and economic drain, to the south.

Tokyo's obvious willingness to open negotiations direct with Chiang Kai-shek is taken as further evidence of this viewpoint.

Though Japan declared that its intentions toward the Netherlands Indies were strictly economic and honorable, the Dutch cannot forget what the so-called "New Order" has meant in terms of political domination and hardship to China.

Japan has openly declared that the resources of the South Seas are indispensable for itself, to serve as new markets for Japanese industry, new land for Japanese colonists to settle, and new reserves of labor for the Japanese steel and textile industries.

The present situation, experts here think, is considered by Japan as a good opportunity for new developments. For reports indicate that German propaganda, particularly Reichsführer Hitler's threatened shattering mass attack on Britain, is tempting to Japan as an opportunity enabling it to seize whatever it wants in the Far East.

Chance to Exploit War

The fall of France last June gave Japan its first opportunity of exploiting the European war. Japan took it, seized key positions in French Indo-China, and then, having engineered the war between Thailand and French Indo-China, wrested further concessions from both combatants through its own arbitration efforts.

The threatened German attack against Britain seems another tempting golden opportunity for Japan. The Germans are undoubtedly using all possible propaganda methods to urge Japan to seize such an opportunity to strike, especially as Herr Hitler is certainly not averse to the United States being embroiled in the Far East, since it would either prevent or delay American help for Britain —which is the fundamental problem worrying Berlin today.

Press Criticism Intensified

Japanese press criticism, it is interesting to note in this connection, has recently increased against the United States and Britain, which are described as implacable enemies to Japanese progress, while the old game of singling out Britain as enemy No. 1 has been revived.

The Tokyo newspaper Kokumin summarizes Japanese relations to the democracies by saying "If it is hoped to make America reconsider her attitude, Britain as the wire-puller must be brought to book. We urge Mr. Matsuoka to direct the spearhead of his diplomacy at Britain."

In connection with possible Japanese moves it is significant to note reports that Japan for some time has been quietly reducing Army commitments in China, that a Japanese military mission is in Berlin and has been received by Herr Hitler, and further that Japan's pro-Nazi Ambassador in Moscow, Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Takekawa, is now busy drafting a Russo-Japanese pact, the main object of which would be to leave Japan free to challenge British, American, and Allied interests in the South Seas.

"Forward Policy" Stressed

Axis diplomats in Tokyo, it is also understood, are using all persuasion to convince Japan that an understanding with Russia is an essential preliminary to a "forward policy" in the South Seas.

This is understandable since it would coincide with Hitler policy which desires nothing more than Russian neutrality while Japan moves in the East and the Third Reich in the West against Anglo-American interests.

Simultaneously talks of Japanese threats to the Netherlands Indies to be balanced should be accompanied by a realization of the difficulties facing any Japanese attack upon them. The Indies have small but efficient land, sea and air forces which could put up strong resistance, especially as Japan is 3,000 miles away, and that country has a shortage of merchantmen to use as transports.

Further, four years of the Chinese war have seriously drained Japan militarily and economically. As long as this situation continues it is probable that Japan will not move swiftly against the Indies but confine itself to new gains and consolidating recent ones in Indo-China.

Mr. Matsuoka has extended Japan's "New Order" over the Netherlands Indies. Why, it is asked here, should this stop short of Singapore?

U. S. and Japan

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast from Tokyo quoted Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka as declaring today that the United States fails to understand "Japan's real power" as well as Japan's "real intentions."

Domei said the Foreign Minister, speaking at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Lower House of Parliament, asserted that "the situation between Japan and the United States has never been marked by greater misunderstanding than at present."

Mr. Matsuoka promised to redouble his efforts to make Americans "grasp Japan's real intentions, real power and firm determination," but added that he also wanted "to make it clear to them that the Japanese Nation does not care to risk war for the sake of its aspirations."

Yusuke Tsurumi, writer and speaker who is widely known in the United States, asked the Foreign Minister to indicate the limit of Japan's "advance."

Mr. Matsuoka, Domei reported, replied that Japan's position is outlined by the three-power treaty of Berlin, "which stipulates that Japan holds leadership in Greater East Asia."

Drive by Japan

SHANGHAI, Feb. 4 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today in a dispatch from Canton that Japan's South China Army had invaded Kwangtung Province from the sea at a new point, northeast of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, for an inland drive aimed at severing a Chinese arms supply route.

The landing was effected without opposition, it was stated, with fleet units screening the transports. The strength of the landing force was not given.

Domei said that the objective was to sever an alleged arms supply route of the Chungking Government operating from Shayuchung, on the east coast of Mirs Bay, through Wiachow, on the south bank of the East River, and thence through Shuichow.

The Japanese Army first invaded Kwangtung Province through Bias Bay Oct. 12, 1938, and captured Canton nine days later.

AAA Offers Extra Cotton Allotment To Farmers Quitting Camp Croft Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Farmers residing within the 20,000-acre military reservation set aside for the establishment of Camp Croft the Army's huge Infantry Replacement center near here, will be shown "special consideration" when they abandon their homes for new farm locations, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Special consideration" will be manifested chiefly in allotments of cotton acreage for 1941 plantings. In compliance with the AAA decision, W. H. Stallworth, County Agent, has announced that he will conduct an extensive survey of the farms within the Camp Croft reservation, which will be retired from active production of cotton.

Fully 3,000 acres inside the area already had been alloted by the AAA for production of cotton this year, he said. That 3,000 acres (or whatever the cotton acreage in the reservation totals) will be "frozen," the farm agent explained. Farmers who move from the Camp Croft site to other farms will benefit from that arrangement.

As a case in point, Mr. Stallworth resumed, if a farmer residing in the military reservation moves to another farm of 100 acres, but which has been limited to 10 acres for cotton production this year, that allotment will be increased to a total not exceeding the county average of 31 per cent —or, in that specific case, 31 acres.

Construction on the camp is about one third completed, contractors stated, and efforts are being made to erect 600 or more buildings by March 15.

U. S. History Study Australian Plan

MELBOURNE, Feb. 4 (Australian Associated Press)—Sir Henry Manning, Attorney General of New South Wales, today proposed the desirability of a course in American history in Australian elementary schools.

Commenting on newspaper appeals for a united effort by Australian educational authorities to educate young Australians in the far-reaching and beneficial effects of closer unity between the Australian and American nations, Sir Henry emphasized the importance to the people of this country of a knowledge of American history and culture.

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Use of the Idle Man-Power In Prisons of New York Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The State Legislature was urged to approve the use of the idle man-power of prisons and correctional institutions in national defense work in a recommendation submitted by the Prison Association of New York yesterday. The proposal was the first of a series on rehabilitation of prison and institutional conditions to be submitted to Legislature by the Association.

Stressing that the "great contemporary problem" of prison administration is finding labor for prisoners to work at, the association urged that the inmates of penal institutions be employed as an aid to national defense.

Further consideration of the American Law Institute's proposed "Youth Correction Authority Act" applying to youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 21, was also urged.

The Association called attention to the Youth Correction Authority, which the act would set up and which would decide whether first offenders should be institutionalized or released under supervision; it also praised the act for seeking to eliminate the unevenness in application of penalties, and the contacts between youthful and older prisoners which, it was said, make confirmed criminals of first offenders.

Program Sought

The drawing up of a comprehensive classification program to enable the Department of Correction to make more efficient use of the State's various correctional institutions was another recommendation of the Prison Association, which urged the appointment of a Director of Classification to head this work.

"The people of New York State are fortunate in having a wide variety of penal and correctional institutions," the association declared. "It is obvious, however, that a system of institutions does not serve its purpose at all unless particular care and attention are placed on the type of offenders committed. This cannot be done unless there is a well rounded, centralized classification policy under the direction of trained and competent personnel."

Such a program, it was held, would enable full advantage to be taken of the New York State Vocational Institution, Wallkill Prison, Elmira Reformatory and Clinton State Prison.

Legislation providing for prompt arraignment before a magistrate of all persons arrested, whether under suspicion or charged with crime, was recommended as a practical means of curbing the "third degree" in police practices. This proposal, the association said, was based on the theory that "accused persons should enjoy the full protection of their constitutional right not to be compelled to incriminate themselves."

Other Proposals

Other recommendations placed before the Legislature urged:

1. Legislation for transferring the administrative control of county penitentiaries to the State, "in the interests of economy and efficiency of operation."

2. Extension of the State Civil Service Commission's jurisdiction to cover employees of county penitentiaries.

3. Amendment of Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 940, to permit the fingerprinting of all persons legally committed to county jails, and all persons charged with misdemeanors, disorderly conduct, vagrancy or disorderly person.

4. Amendment of the Correction Law so that the Board of Parole need not retain persons on parole to the end of the maximum sentence in every case. The Board, it was suggested, should not be required to keep young men on parole for 10, 15 and 20 or more years when such prolonged supervision is not deemed necessary.

5. Amendment of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law to prohibit the employment of persons on parole in establishments selling alcoholic beverages.

More Discretion

"It is also urged," the Association said, "that Section 214 be modified so as to allow the Board of Parole discretion in the releasing of a prisoner when it is felt that, with the aid of friends or relatives or agencies in addition to his own efforts and personal appearance, he might be able to secure employment."

At present, it was recalled, prisoners must be employed when released on parole. Other recommendations urged that a date be set after which use of the old Sing Sing cells should be illegal; that experimental units be authorized for the care and treatment of tramps, vagrants and chronic alcoholics, and that funds be made available for employment of prisoners on highway construction.

The report was signed by E. O. Holter, President of the Prison Association.

Ski 'Champs' Go West in March

National events will be run off at Aspen, Colo., 10,000 feet above sea level, next month.

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Containing approximately three-quarters of the land in the United States more than 10,000 feet above sea level, Colorado has a natural terrain for skiing. It is for this reason that the National Ski Championship Meet will be held at Aspen, Colo., March 1 and 2.

While the experts are preparing for this annual championship event thousands of Coloradians and their guests are enjoying the ski facilities which Colorado's numerous resorts offer.

Many of Colorado's ski centers have sprung into being within the past few years and with the increasing popularity of this winter sport, construction is now under way on several other projects which, when completed, will offer to the skier all of the many modern facilities.

Colorado's latchstring is out for the Easterner. Faster train service and the construction of more and better winter resorts enables Colorado to offer the Easterner a region where skiing is at its best from early December through March.

At Winter Park, located 57 miles from Denver at the west portal of the six-mile Moffat Tunnel under the Continental Divide, the 16-room Sportsland Valley Chalet is open. This hostelry is convenient to the Denver Winter Sports Park, 2,300-foot tow and various novice, intermediate and expert trails.

Another addition to Colorado's winter sports accommodations is the new Harbor Hotel at Steamboat Springs, at the foot of famed Rabbit Ears Pass, 191 miles west of Denver. Steamboat Springs, which claims the greatest number of skis per capita in the United States, has a 1,000-foot tow, ski jump and illuminated downhill courses right in town.

New Travel High

Last year travel reached a new high in the United States when tourists spent $6,320,000,000, or an increase of $400,000,000 over 1939. In reporting this the United States Travel Bureau said that this places travel and recreation near the top of the list of those industries which are the heaviest contributors to national income. Hopes of even bettering the 1941 figure this year is being forecast by leading travel men who point to fatter pocketbooks as a result of the huge defense program.

Nassau Service

Resumption of service between Miami and Nassau by the Merchants and Miners Transporation Company is being well patronized by vacationists desiring to mix in a little cruising with their Florida vacations. The S. S. Berkshire leaves Miami at 6 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with arrival dates in Nassau at 9 a. m. the following mornings.

Southern Pines

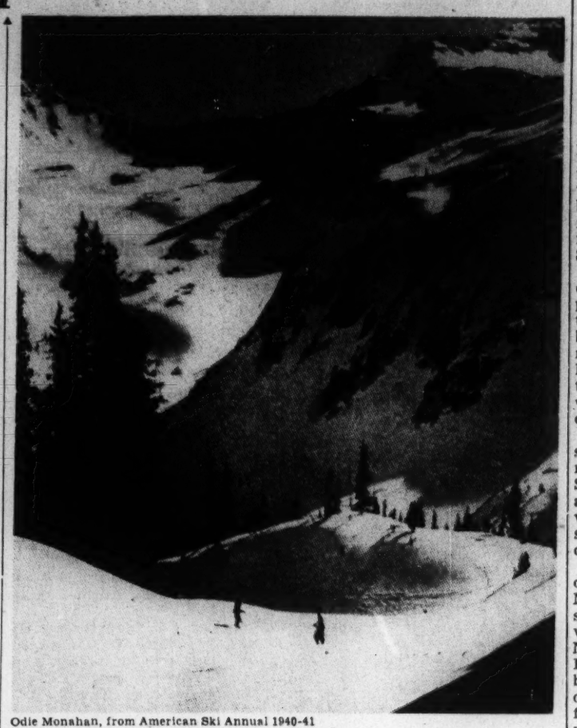
A series of major spring events is being scheduled at this popular resort for the benefit of a capacity number of guests who already have indicated intentions of spending their holidays at Southern Pines during the latter part of February and early March. Heading the list is the annual Spring Horse Show to be held at the show grounds at the Southern Pines Country Club on Friday, Feb. 21. Preparations for the thirteenth Annual Women's Mid South Golf Championship to be played over the 6,700-yard championship course of the Southern Pines Country Club have been completed with the sending out of the invitations. Estelle Lawson Page, 1937 national champion, will be on hand to defend her title in this tournament.

Dogwood Trail

Alabama's fame as the Flower State will be enhanced this Spring by a Dogwood Trail at Huntsville, one of the oldest cities in the State. This section long has been noted for its dogwood trees and hundreds have been transplanted along a designated route to provide a mass of whiteness when they bloom in the spring. Dogwoods bloom late in March and April and their millions of blossoms splash woodlands and mountainsides with their beauty.

Banff Queen

Miss Catherine Betts from Spokane, Wash., will reign over the twenty-fifth Annual Winter Carnival to be held at Banff, Alta., Feb. 13 to 16. Plans to hold the commencement of this year's celebrations at Mount Norquay instead of at the Ice Castle in Banff have been considered as means of enabling visitors and sports participants to be on the skiing grounds immediately the ceremonies are concluded. An important innovation at Banff this season is the new ski tow up the slope of Mount Norquay. One of the highlights of this year's Carnival will be the Canadian Rockies Ski Championships meet, to be held under the auspices of the Ski Runners of the Canadian Rockies.



Odie Monahan, from American Ski Annual 1940-41

Ski Slope at Aspen, Colorado
Scene of the National Ski Championships this year

Women's Hats Make Them Happy, Or Should, Supreme Court Learns

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Speaking of women's hats—and what man is not?—the Supreme Court was told yesterday that "virtually their sole function is to make the wearer happy in the thought that she has a beautiful thing which is in fashion."

This view was expressed in a brief filed with the tribunal by the Millinery Creator's Guild, Inc., a New York corporation owned by Parisian milliners.

Other thoughts advanced on the subject included:

"Women do not buy hats. They buy fashion."

"It is difficult to find any utilitarian purpose in a large majority of women's hats. They most certainly do not protect the wearer against rain or snow or cold."

"Women's hats are a constant source of humor to the men of the nation."

"The rapid mortality of designs due to their reproduction in great volume, and consequent loss of distinctiveness, causes women's hats to become obsolete long before they have worn out."

The Guild said it acted as the nucleus of a group of highest grade milliners in combatting "style piracy."

It explained that originators of hat designs registered their creations at a bureau and approximately 1,600 dealers in the United States had agreed not to handle pirated styles.

This was held by the Federal Trade Commission to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, which prohibits combinations in restraint of trade. The Commission's order was upheld by the Federal Circuit Court at New York and the Supreme Court will hear oral arguments next week.

N. C. Negroes Ask Security For Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4—Interracial harmony was demonstrated when negro leaders spoke before the Appropriating Committees of the North Carolina Legislature, in behalf of allotments sufficient to insure adequate facilities at the institutions for higher learning this State maintains for Negroes.

No one mentioned the Missouri decision of the United States Supreme Court making it mandatory that certain educational benefits be afforded members of the negro race. That was not necessary, as North Carolina, of its own volition, already has made the provisions necessary for the schooling of Negroes for the professions.

One of the most forceful presentations made before the committees was the address of C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, president of a large negro insurance company, who was described by a white statesman as "a master of the art of finance."

Dr. James E. Shepard, President of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, another negro speaker, opposed any program which could not be justified by North Carolina's financial ability. He did point out, however, that, because of the unusual educational opportunities North Carolina is affording Negroes he thought it advisable to make available appropriations of sufficient amount to allay any dissatisfaction which might arise to the detriment of the inter-racial harmony which exists here.

Both negro speakers took a broad, conservative view, and each held the unmistakable interest of the legislative committeemen. During the past two decades, North Carolina has invested millions of dollars in institutions for higher learning for Negroes.

North Carolina already not only has provided graduate work for Negroes in schools of their own race; but, in addition to this, has worked out a five-year plan for equalizing the pay of white and negro teachers.

Soldiers Start Trek For Lost Army Plane

MORTON, Wash., Feb. 4 (AP)—Surrounded by military secrecy, a force of soldiers with State and county officials undertook a trek today into a thickly-wooded region in quest of a wrecked Army bomber which two rancher-woodsmen reported sighting Feb. 3.

A bomber, with seven officers aboard, disappeared Jan. 16 on a flight from McChord Field, Wash.

Court Holds Labor Board's Job Ends With Pact Signing

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Circuit Court ruling that it is not a function of the National Labor Relations Board to "police relations" between employer and employee after a collectively bargained agreement has been signed gave the Board a new interpretation of a part of its duties today.

"The Board is concerned with only those situations in which an employer and his employees have not yet reached an agreement," the Third Circuit Court of Appeals held.

"It is no part of its (the Board's) duty to police the relations between an employer and his employees under a collective bargaining agreement."

Judge Albert B. Maris, who wrote the opinion which was filed yesterday without dissents from the Court's two other judges, further held that, where an agreement exists, the Board may not redress discharge of an employee because of union activity.

"The breach of a covenant against discharge," he wrote, "may not be redressed by the Board, because, while clearly a breach of contract, the discharge is not an unfair labor practice within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act since it cannot possibly have the effect of interfering with or coercing the employees in exercising a right of collective bargaining which has already been fully and successfully exercised by them."

The opinion said that such discharges may be righted "in the manner stipulated in the agreement or by recourse to the courts."

The decision reversed a NLRB order directing the reinstatement of Agnes Fahy, an employee of the Newark, N. J., Morning Ledger Company, with back pay from the time of her dismissal in September, 1937. She was then President of the Newark local of the American Newspaper Guild of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Board upheld Miss Fahy's and the Guild's contention that she was dismissed because of union activity.

Judge Maris declared the "goal of the Act has been achieved and the Board has no further jurisdiction" when an employer who has been engaged in a labor dispute with his employees, bargains collectively with a labor organization, and signs a bargaining agreement."

The Newark Newspaper Guild, in a statement today by its Executive Committee, said the Wagner Act "might as well be repealed if the decision is allowed to stand" and announced it had "demanded" in a telegram to the National Labor Board an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Guild described the decision as "amazing."

After signing a contract, the Guild statement continued, an employer "could discharge employees, foster a company union, or commit any of the other unfair practices which the Act proscribes. . . . This decision is a radical departure from the principles of the Wagner Act."

Russia Divides Interior Portfolio

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP)—An official decree today announced division of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the U. S. S. R. into two People's Commissariats: the Commissariat of Internal Affairs and the Commissariat of State Security.

Lorenti Beriya was appointed People's Commissar of the first, and Vsevolod Merkuloff of the second new division. Mr. Beriya, head of Russia's secret police, also was named Vice Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.

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Mrs. Roosevelt Helps to Dedicate Home for Those Who Have No Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt participated yesterday in a housewarming at Self-Help House, a home for men who are earning their way at the Self-Help Exchange.

"I dedicate this house to the spirit of home for those who have no home," said the President's wife.

Self-Help House is the fourth project of the Washington Self-Help Exchange, founded in 1937 to help the unemployed by giving them opportunity to help themselves. The Exchange maintains two workshops and a farm in addition to the home.

Many Washingtonians have donated old clothing, shoes, and furniture for renovation or remodeling in the Exchange's shops. For their work, participants receive scrip that may be spent for articles ranging from a loaf of bread to a permanent wave. More than 4,000 men and women have been participants of the Exchange since 1937. Over 3,000 jobs have been secured through work there.

Furnishings for Self-Help House were fashioned at the Exchange, with paint and lumber donated by Capital merchants.

Industrial Setup For Labor Supply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A nationwide system of training-within-industry has now been established to supply skilled men for defense industries, Sidney Hillman, Associate Defense Director, announces.

Sixteen district representatives were appointed to assist with the program, which is carried out by industrial concerns in their own plants at their own expense.

District offices have been set up in 22 industrial centers, including Boston, Hartford, Conn., Canton, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

The 16 representatives appointed include:

Boston—Clarence G. McDavitt, former Vice - President, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company; Hartford—Ernest A. Stowell, Underwood-Elliott Fisher Company; Canton, N. C.—George G. Arthur, Champion Pulp & Paper Co.; Atlanta—J. E. McDaniel, Georgia Tech.

Pennsylvania Due For Record Budget

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Gov. Arthur H. James recommended to the Pennsylvania Legislature Feb. 3 a budget of $542,208,727 for the biennium—highest in the history of the Commonwealth.

In his budget message, Governor James, a Republican, said his contemplated fiscal program "would balance Pennsylvania's books."

The largest single item in the budget was $131,390,000 for relief. This is $77,000,000 less than is being spent in the current biennium. "Our relief situation is much brighter," the Governor said, pointing out that "estimates have been made by some in the Federal Administration that unemployment will be practically wiped out during the present year."

The Governor said his Administration had inherited a $71,000,000 deficit from the previous Administration which was Democratic. He said the deficit would be absorbed without new taxes.

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Colonel Donovan Goes to Palestine

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan left Ankara Feb. 3 for Palestine, after conferring with Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, Premier Refik Saydam, and Turkish military leaders.

The only comment of Colonel Donovan, American observer, was that he had received an excellent impression from his conversations.

Foreign observers expressed belief that Colonel Donovan brought from President Roosevelt encouragement for Turkey to stand fast against Axis threats to the Balkan nations and assurances that the United States is determined not to see Great Britain lose the war.

LONDON (AP)—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Istanbul, said that members of the German diplomatic corps in Turkey were annoyed at the activities there of Colonel Donovan.

Mrs. Roosevelt Favors A Memory Portrait

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—It has been the custom for First Ladies to leave behind their portraits to hang upon the White House walls, but Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt says she would "rather be remembered in spirit."

"I hope never to have to sit for my portrait," she said at her press conference when asked whether she was to pose for a well-known artist.

Sarasota Art Group's Shows Boon to Florida Brush Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—This City's increasing artists' colony is receiving a new impetus through exhibitions of the Sarasota Art Association, an organization which was founded as a result of the $20,000,000 John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art and the Ringling School of Art, founded in Sarasota in 1931 by the late John Ringling.

At the Ringling Circus winter quarters approximately 150,000 visitors annually inspect the 1,001 attractions in the circus menagerie.

Sarasota's chief bid for entertainment of its winter visitors this season is being made by the new Sarasota-Lodo, municipally owned $500,000 attraction on the Gulf of Mexico, which was formally opened the last of December to record crowds. Its tropical-toned 12 units include a standard A. A. U. swim pool, dancing and refreshment lounges, restaurants, soda fountain and other entertainment facilities. The project is styled in modernistic theme and covers more than six acres of beach front.

Also there is a considerably increased range of entertainment at the expensive Civic Recreation Center where shuffleboard, tennis, bowling, croquet, and other games are available through the Recreation Club and the City Recreation department.

Other Sarasota attractions are fishing, the Jungle Gardens, the Reptile Farm, Palmer's celery farms, Boston Red Sox training quarters, two 18-hole golf courses, and the world's largest municipally owned and operated trailer park.

Halifax Address May Tell War Aim

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, has arranged to make his first public speech in the United States this month and it may rank as one of the important declarations of British policy on the war and ultimate peace.

The speech is set tentatively for about Feb. 20 before the Pilgrims Society in New York, the American branch of the organization before which Lord Halifax made his farewell address in England with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Sources close to the Ambassador indicated that he may deal with Britain's war and peace aims in greater detail than has any other British official.

Since his arrival, Lord Halifax has declared that Britain's first war aim was to win the war and the first peace aim was to reconstruct the world, with the help of other nations, so as to avoid another war.

This is about as far as any British official has gone since the war began in defining Britain's war and peace aims.

But Lord Halifax, cognizant of public demands in both the United States and Great Britain for a more comprehensive statement of the British Government's views on postwar adjustments in event of a British victory, has intimated that he would give this soon in a public speech.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota have introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for a statement of the war aims of the belligerents and asking whether any secret treaties exist for territorial distribution after the war. Lord Halifax has declared his Government had no such treaties.

Dismissal Appeal In Concrete Case

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP) — Leo Tierney, Special Assistant United States Attorney General, said here the Government would appeal the dismissal of an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws by preventing use of ready-mixed concrete in the Chicago area.

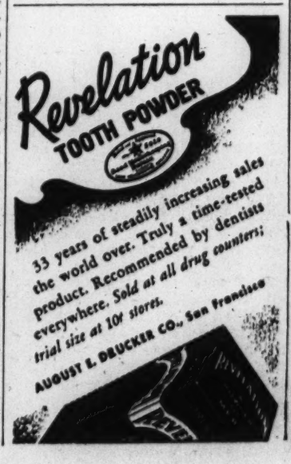
Named as defendants in the indictment, which Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan dismissed Feb. 1, were the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers District Council of Chicago and Vicinity, Local 150 of the International Union of Operating Engineers and 10 of their officers.

In sustaining a demurrer to the indictment, Judge Sullivan ruled that the defendants' purpose primarily was to protect employment of union workmen against the competition of machinery and that any result on prices was incidental.

Tokyo's Retiring Envoy Bids Farewell to Hitler

BERLIN (AP)—The retiring Japanese Ambassador, Saburo Kurusu, was received for a farewell visit Feb 3 by Adolf Hitler, with the Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, also present.

Mr. Kurusu, who signed the three-power treaty of alliance for Japan, is to be replaced soon by Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima.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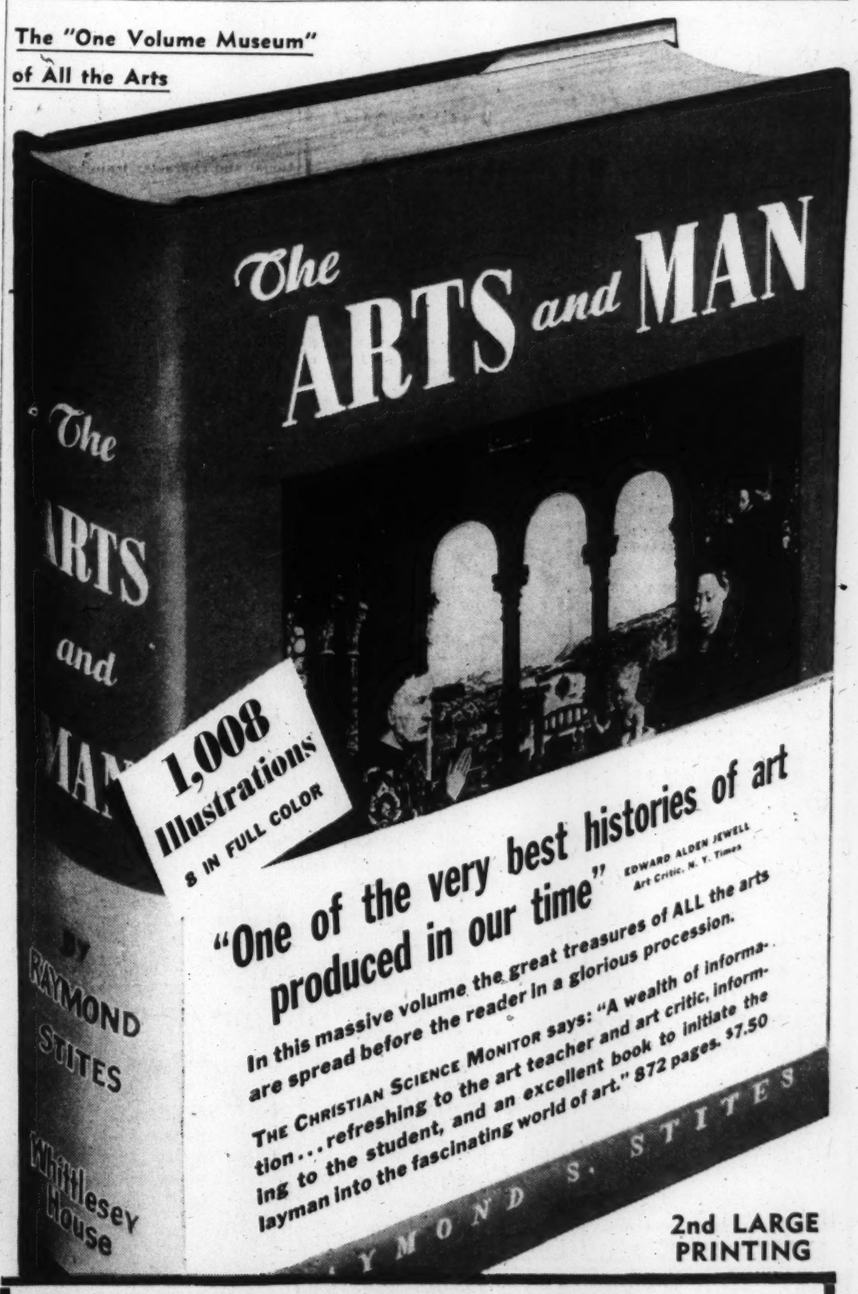
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Urgency of Problems Unites Canada Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canada's farm problem has been placed squarely on the Government doorstep in Ottawa, where, it now appears, it will remain in the forefront of national problems until some sort of solution is found.

The complaint of war-shrunken markets, falling prices and rising costs has been heard before, but never has it had the backing of so unified a representation of farmers as now.

This unity was the key result of the recent meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in Toronto, when more than 300,000 Dominion farmers pledged themselves to mobilize rural Canada to better the farmer's present plight.

Never in the memory of veteran farm leaders did delegates meet with less display of factionalism or sectional prejudice. Cattlemen, dairymen, wheatgrowers and fruitgrowers co-operated in discussing their problems with a singleness of purpose and a clarity born of the urgency of their task.

A Representative Group

The convention's delegation, which has now presented its program to Ottawa, is more representative of Canadian farmers than any body has been before. The surest sign of the importance of the body of men represented by that delegation was the large turnout of the Federal Cabinet which listened to their demands.

To meet the problem of marketing their products the farmers in the brief presented to the Cabinet suggested gearing of production to markets. Actually there is but one export market—Great Britain—left for Canadian farmers. It was pointed out that on the statute books of eight provinces enabling legislation for a bill of this type remains from an earlier bill which was withdrawn.

A clash with the interests of the wheat growers would probably grow over such legislation which might set a limit on production. The main recommendation presented to the Toronto convention by the Western Agricultural Conference was that there be no restriction in wheat acreage. Mr. Gardiner agrees with this view which is generally accepted throughout the wheat raising country at the present time. The Federal Government's wheat policy is still in the making but it may be regarded as significant that plans are going ahead for the construction, by the line companies, of storage facilities for 50,000,000 bushels of grain at the head of the lakes.

Other Products Up

One complaint registered by the farm body in Ottawa was that industrial wages had been geared to 1926-29 levels while no similar provision had been made for agriculture which was faced with higher costs, especially labor, and decreased prices. On the basis of the 1926-1929 index it was argued that prices of many products would be higher.

During the Toronto convention the belief was repeatedly expressed that the farm problem should take second place to that of winning the war. There was agreement on every side with the stand that Canadian farms should make available their products at the lowest possible cost to Great Britain. What was asked, however, was that prices be allowed to advance on the domestic market.

The definite suggestion was made that the workings of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board be extended to fix maximum prices for goods and services entering into the cost of farm production.

From livestock men came the request for a board to regulate their industry in the same manner as the Board of Grain Commissioners works for the wheat growers. A processing tax of fifty cents a bushel on wheat used as flour in Canada, was asked by the grain growers who urged that the revenue from this, estimated at $25,000,000, be passed on the farmers. It was further estimated that the tax would mean an increase of a cent a loaf.

Frequent Talks Asked

In an attempt to gain an influential voice in the markets of Great Britain the farmers asked for frequent consultations between the Federal Government and the Ministry of Food with farm representatives included in the conferences.

Mr. Gardiner recently explained some of Canada's agricultural difficulties by pointing out that the Dominion has only the domestic and British markets for its products and that there must inevitably be a surplus in some commodities. Until markets open up again it will be difficult to dispose of this surplus. The quickest way to get prices on the upgrade, the Minister said, was to get on with the war. "We must get on with it," he added, "even if we have to pay some people more to do it than is being paid, proportionately, for farm products." The Minister, however, is making an effort to smooth the path of agriculture by removin some causes of complaint. He has increased the bonus on cheese, and has offered on behalf of the Federal Government to assume half of the freight cost on feed grain from the head of the Great Lakes to Eastern Canada on condition that the provincial governments assume the remainder of the cost and distribute the grain among the farmers for livestock feeding. He has also agreed that during the summer months when production is at its highest point there shall be a minimum price for butter.

Other Questions Remain

Farmers in all parts of Canada, but particularly those in the centre and east, want a minimum price for butter based on a direct relationship with the price of cheese. But the Government has hesitated about taking a step which would open the flood gates of demand for similar action on other farm commodities. The Government is also determined that nothing should be done that might decrease the amount of cheese to be delivered by agreement to Britain.

The farmers would like to see the Canadian Government give them a bonus on certain commodities—bacon being one of these—shipped to Britain at prices which they consider below the costs of production or at least below a "living" return. By assuming part of the cost of transport of feed grain from the West, with the balance being paid by the provincial governments, a new bonus will in reality be given both to the bacon producer and the dairy farmer. The Ontario Government is planning to pay a bonus on cheese to supplement the Federal bonus. This additional bonus can apply only to cheese made in Ontario, but that province produces about 75 per cent of Canada's total output and other provinces may be induced by pressure from the farmers to follow Ontario's lead.

More Ships for Britain

International

Workers Cheer Churchill

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill visit a navy yard in the north of England where new units are being built rapidly to make up for the losses in the war at sea. In the lower picture, Harry L. Hopkins, the special aid of President Roosevelt in London, can be seen following Mrs. Churchill and Lady Dollan, Lady Provost of Glasgow, as they inspect the Women's Voluntary Services in that city.

Hitler Cautious on France; Diplomacy Used With Pétain

Continued from Page 1

formed in the Capital if he continues to reject the Laval policy of close co-operation with the conqueror.

This latest step in Germany's attempt to gain control of the French fleet and even of bases in North Africa so as to deal effectively with the growing British menace to Nazi supremacy in Europe shows Herr Hitler in a more cautious mood than ever before.

Hitherto when he has met resistance to his demands he has crushed it ruthlessly. Today, however, it is evident that he is loth to take military measures even against defeated France.

In the British view this is tantamount to admission that the Nazi position is not so unchallengeable as German propaganda tries to make it appear.

Some encouragement is felt here over the necessity that has been felt by Herr Hitler to revise the terms of the armistice agreement with Vichy, since he was assumed to have framed the original terms in a manner adequate for his needs in defeating Britain.

Long Series of Moves

Formation of the new party comes as a climax to a long series of moves and counter-moves in which the meeting between Reichsführer Hitler and Marshal Pétain, the Führer's letter to the Marshal, the latter's reply, the dismissal of Pierre Laval from the Vichy Cabinet have been chief overt developments.

Whether, as some think, it was preceded by a further written communication from Herr Hitler to the Marshal is still unclear.

What is certain, however, is that the Germans still appear not to have given up the hope of winning Marshal Pétain, for, in announcing the new party their propagandists have studiously refrained from attacking him, though they have severely criticized his colleagues.

Another pointer in the same direction is seen in the new party's program which in many ways is not very different from that of Marshal Pétain, as outlined in his "Rassemblement pour la Révolution Nationale."

Thus, by steady importunate pressure in the political sphere, Herr Hitler evidently hopes gradually to break down the resistance of the veteran French leader without having to resort to military action.

"Loyal" Co-operation Unlikely

The majority opinion here is that the German move, though more subtle than usual, is foredoomed to failure and for much the same reasons that the separatist movement fostered by the French in the Rhineland failed after the World War. It is felt that whether or no the Germans succeed in undermining Marshal Pétain's powers of resistance, the vast majority of Frenchmen will have nothing to do with the idea of loyally cooperating with the Germans which is the purpose of the new party's existence.

Moreover, Paris never has been, and is today less than ever, truly representative of French opinion. It is therefore felt that in the unlikely event of Marshal Pétain surrendering to German pressure, he would have to go to Paris and would be deserted by a vast majority of his compatriots.

Conversely if he holds out, the chief effect of the German move will be to drive not only Marshal Pétain, but the whole of France still further away from co-operation.

Nevertheless, it is admitted that Marshal Pétain's path isn't easy. Germans still hold some 2,000,000 Frenchmen as prisoners. They have power any day they like to occupy the whole of France. They can increase the already serious privations of the French people by still greater requisitioning of material and demands for payment of the costs of the occupying armies.

Weygand Supports Pétain

That Marshal Pétain fears this pressure is seen from a radio speech by Gen. Maxine Weygand, Feb. 1. General Weygand, who is still completely loyal to the Marshal, warned against politicians and propagandists and virtually proclaimed himself representative not of Vichy but of Marshal Pétain.

It was an expression of faith which most people take to mean that Marshal Pétain can count on support of the French in North Africa in an effort to prevent further surrenders to Germany.

But it could also mean that General Weygand would, however, reluctantly follow the Marshal and try to make French North Africa do the same in the more unlikely event of the Marshal's rejoining the pro-German Laval-Déat faction and take France into the Nazi "new order."

Both Marshal Pétain and Herr Hitler, however, are still reluctant to take the final plunge. Both are still fencing. Meanwhile, British successes against the Italians are mounting, and the Greeks, too, are evidently entering a phase when important new advances can be registered.

Herr Hitler no doubt hopes to nullify all this by closing the Mediterranean narrows, and perhaps even attempting to capture Malta. But in the Mediterranean area the Axis is on the defensive—a new experience for Herr Hitler. There is still no definite sign what form his main effort to regain the initiative will take.

New Zealand War Cabinet Faces Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's War Cabinet, born of a desire for national unity in the face of Hitler's June blitzkreig, appears to be headed for changes.

While the Socialist Government and the National opposition, which holds 24 of the 80 seats, were negotiating about a possible coalition Government, for the duration of the war, public opinion mounted in favor of some sort of united action. It was in the effort to meet this demand that the War Cabinet was formed. It was composed of three members of the Government, the Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, the Finance Minister, Walter Nash, and the Defense Minister, Frederick Jones, and two oppositionists, the former Prime Minister, Joseph G. Coates, and the Nationalist Party Leader, Adam Hamilton.

But since this the pressure on Britain has eased somewhat, in the view of New Zealanders. And signs of renewed party conflict have been read here. One of these signs has been the move of the Nationalist Party in choosing a new leader, Sidney G. Holland, to supersede Mr. Hamilton.

This means that the War Cabinet is now composed of two men who possess little authority. Mr. Coates, long the admired leader of the earlier Nationalists, actually quit the party after Mr. Hamilton was chosen leader four years ago and has since been rather in the category of an ally. Mr. Hamilton, who has been permitted by his party to remain in the War Cabinet, now ranks as an ordinary member.

The two oppositionist members of the War Cabinet do not represent much more than themselves. Yet the logical alternative to either of them would presumably be Mr. Holland less likely to fall in with the Government's policy than either Mr. Coates or Mr. Hamilton.

So a situation has resulted in which the existing War Cabinet scarcely meets the need felt by the Government to give the opposition elements in the country a hand in the conduct of the war.

The situation has not been eased by the indignation of the Opposition at the action of the Government recently in contesting the Waipawa seat in the House of Representatives. The Nationalists did not contest the electorate left vacant by the passing of Prime Minister Michal J. Savage and expected the Government to refrain from making a fight over Waipawa, which had had a strong Nationalist tradition. The Government, however, chose to run a candidate, but lost the election.

Succeeds Beith

Wide World

Col. Walter E. Elliot

Col. Walter E. Elliot has been named Director of Public Relations at the British War Office, following the resignation of Maj. Gen. John Hay Beith. General Beith, who is better known as the author and playwright, Ian Hay, had occupied that post since 1938, when he was appointed by the then War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha. Colonel Elliot was a conspicuous figure in recent coalition governments, having been Minister of Agriculture from 1932 to 1936 and subsequently Secretary for Scotland and Minister of Health. He had not been a member of the Churchill Administration.

Australia to Push Output Of Secret Torpedo Bomber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia, which was producing six planes a day by the year end, is still planning to enlarge its plane-building capacity to swell the total of the British Empire air fleets in 1941.

Present plans here are for the rapid establishment of plants to build the British Bristol Beaufort torpedo bomber which is still on London's secret list. Performance of the Beaufort is revealed by the British Air Ministry to top that of the Blenheim which has a maximum speed of 295 miles an hour.

Decision to build the Bristol Beaufort here was taken before the war began. The plan was put before the British air mission which visited Australia and New Zealand in mid 1939 and advised on the establishment of aircraft factories in both dominions. The British approved the general setup but urged the inclusion of the great State railroad workshops in the scheme and the Australian Government saw the force of this and redrew its plans accordingly.

Have Suffered Hindrances

The plan suffered severe setbacks after the war began. First the British were unable to supply vital parts and jigs for the plane. Although promised to be shipped in December, 1939, it was not until August that six completed planes and six sets of materials were allowed to be shipped here. Then there was the difficulty of obtaining machine tools, of getting raw materials, of training the skilled labor needed.

But today those difficulties are passing and the fuselage plant at Chullora is beginning to look like business. Hundreds of men are at work. Many more men are being trained and the staff is due to bound upward.

One important modification has been made in the original plan. Because of the drain on Britain it has been determined that the Australian-built Beaufort shall be powered with twin-row Pratt & Whitney engines which will soon be built near here instead of the British Bristol Taurus units which it was intended to import.

Local Plants to Make Parts

The more than 30,000 parts of the Beaufort will be made under a widespread contract system incorporating numbers of local plants. The work is being directed by Australians who have been to Britain to study plane-building technic. These men have been sent to plants in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

The output of Beauforts depends on the engine supply and the engine plant is to be opened early this year. Skilled machinists are now being enlisted for a three months' training course.

It is frankly admitted here that all these difficulties mean that by the time the Australian Beaufort is in service it will no longer rate as one of the most modern of planes. But it is argued that it is not likely to be far outdated, that there are many purposes for which it can be used and that in any event the experience gained in building a highly-complicated modern fighting machine of all-metal construction will make it possible to develop a still more modern type.

Consequently the Australians are looking beyond the Beaufort to the point where they will be able to turn out the newest types.

Australia Prepared For Intensified War

Australian Associated Press

Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 4

Secret war plans framed by Australia in expectation of early intensification of the war by the Nazis were explained in great detail to the Australian Loan Council by acting Prime Minister Arthur Fadden.

Disclosures show that Australia is fully prepared to meet any emergency. Mr. Fadden said coming events in Europe and the Mediterranean and possibly the Pacific would so profoundly affect the present and future of Australia that its highest interest demanded full cooperation of all Australian Governments.

Points covered by Mr. Fadden included Australia's intensified munitions output, defense relations with New Zealand, dispositions of Australian forces, relations with her near neighbors and the shipping position in relation to exports.

The Loan Council is discussing taxation reform, including a uniform maximum tax on high incomes. The Council is representative of the governments of all states.

Menzies Hopeful

JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Australian Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies, visiting British mandated Palestine on his way to London, said today that he considered one of the most important results of British victories in Libya was their impact on French public opinion.

"Australians have always had the friendliest feeling toward France," he said, "and we feel that French freedom will be regained."

Mr. Menzies said that in London he would discuss Australia's developing role in the war. He pointed out that his country had become one of the Empire's chief training centers for pilots, with more than 8,000 now in flying schools.

U. S. Planes to Convoy Ships

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Shipping Minister Ronald H. Cross disclosed today that Britain is to get patrol planes from the United States for convoying its merchant fleet.

Mr. Cross, addressing the Empire Society, spoke of "the very valuable acquisition" of 50 United States destroyers and added that "long-distance aircraft which we are to receive from the United States will also play an important part in protecting our ships."

Mr. Cross told the Society that the United States "will make some contribution" to Britain's merchant marine through its shipbuilding program "because they have appointed themselves the arsenal of democracy."

He added that he could not say what the contribution would be.

"It seems to me," Mr. Cross declared, "that in the not too distant future we shall be met by some gigantic effort on the part of the enemy to overcome that one object that stands in his path—the British Empire—before we have so strengthened ourselves and received sustenance which is coming from the U. S. A. that we cannot be overcome by any enemy."

He acknowledged that "our losses are in excess of our replacements and we are faced for the time being, at all events, with a diminishing merchant fleet."

But even if United States help were not forthcoming, he declared, "it does not mean we could not stand a long war, but we might have to set out for a longer war than we contemplate at present."

Willkie Flies to De Valera

Continued from Page 1

hard to win, yet losing with good grace and then giving loyal and generous support to the man who beat him.

Visit Becomes Symbol

In short, Mr. Willkie's visit was a symbol of identical British-American views and ideals which was so welcome at this particular time that the inherent unsatisfactoriness of an Odyssey conducted at such high speed did little to detract from it. The mere fact that he saw so very much means that he also saw very little and the vast number of persons he contacted in all walks of life meant that his acquaintance with none was more than superficial. But wherever he went and whoever he saw, his mere presence as representative of 22,327,226 Americans who opposed the election of Britain's best-known American supporter, Mr. Roosevelt, seemed to carry the welcome assurance that America really is united in the matter of giving Britain the utmost possible aid.

On the surface, it might seem to be quite ridiculous for anybody's inspection of Liverpool's immense and vitally important docklands to be compressed within 5 minutes and 10 seconds as Mr. Willkie's was on Monday. But there was nothing ridiculous in the spectacle of burly dock workers clamoring to shake his hand, or in hearing them sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" as he climbed back reluctantly into his car and was whirled off toward Manchester to keep a luncheon appointment with Lord Derby, big manufacturers, labor chiefs, defense administrators, and other important characters to learn something about the wartime program of this part of the country.

Careful of Remarks

"Speech, Speech!" was the insistent cry from crowds at most of the places where Mr. Willkie appeared in public. But he was not here to make speeches to the public and all he did in this line throughout the tour was to voice his appreciation of what he found the people doing and the way he found them doing it—"so calm and cheerful," as he put it, "yet so determined and optimistic without being flamboyant."

Mr. Willkie's basic reason for confining himself to remarks of this character, he told me, was a desire not to anticipate any evidence he might give to Congress after carefully reflecting upon his impressions during the airplane trip home. Running these impressions through his mind must be rather like screening a film of Britain at war at double speed. For Mr. Willkie surely must hold an all-time record for moving up, down, and sideways through the social and industrial structure of a nation. He was whisked in and out of all sorts of places from stately mansions to wrecked little homes of poor working folk. He met people at work, met them at play, and everywhere he went they obviously took to him as he took to them.

He told me the damage to property that he saw during his journeys from Dover in the south to Liverpool in the north was worse than he had expected from American newspaper reports, but he remarked: "I am far more impressed by what has been produced than by what has been destroyed because this is essentially a war of production."

Sequence of Glimpses

Mr. Willkie had many rapid glimpses of this production in progress as he visited a sequence of "shadow" factories, chatted with workers at benches, heard from executives all they could tell him in the short time he was with them about the latest developments in production and organization.

Mr. Willkie, anxious to be talked to rather than talk, impressed me as the ideal man for a noncommital tour of this kind. He had come to get information, not to give it, and what he supplied in exchange was his rapt attention, his genial smile, and a few words of appreciation and encouragement not striking in themselves but striking in their simplicity. With someone or less personality, this quick peek everywhere could have seemed a farce at a time when a farce scarcely was indicated. But Mr. Willkie had a sure touch all the time, and the people responded to his sincerity in a manner sometimes very moving.

At Salford, for example, an elderly woman wearing a shawl over her head—typical of operatives in the cotton county—pushed her way forward as Mr. Willkie was entering his car and said: "Just let me shake your hand before you go."

Mr. Willkie swung around and said: "Madam, the honor is mine."

Another woman, with characteristic North Country bluntness, said to him: "You have a very happy face, young man."

To this he replied: "And yours isn't bad either, Ma'am."

'Big Three' in Ruman Revolt

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 4 (AP)—Gen. Ion Antonescu's Government issued a communiqué last night naming as the "big three" of the recent Iron Guard rebellion Horia Sima, Vice-Premier and Iron Guard Party head, Gen. George Petrovicescu, former Minister of the Interior, and Director of Gendarmes Ghica.

Mr. Sima still is sought, the other two are under arrest.

The Government said Mr. Sima ordered General Petrovicescu to order Mr. Ghica to turn over firearms from the gendarmerie arsenal to the rebels in an attempt by the three to seize power.

Severe punishment was ordered for any priests found to have been involved in the rebellion.

Viorel Virgil Tilea, former Minister to London who was dismissed from his post last fall and remained in the British Capital, was deprived of citizenship for "anti-Rumanian activity."

[Mr. Tilea recently predicted Germany's defeat in a London speech and said most Rumanians favored Britain in the war.]

The Government was reported considering organization of a Rumanian "Devil's Island" on an uninhabited Black Sea rock to house Iron Guard revolutionists.

Canada Steps Up Training Period To Four Months

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (AP)—Establishment of a four-month compulsory military training period in place of the present 30 days and complete reorganization of the training program to graduate 72,000 recruits a year is announced by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The new program will start operating March 15 when 6,000 to 6,500 men wil lenter camps. Additional groups of the same number will be called up for the 15th of each ensuing month.

On July 15 the first group will have been graduated, and a similar number will be turned out monthly thereafter, with at least 24,000 men constantly in training.

This program will require only 72,000 to 78,000 recruits a year, compared with approximately 250,000 under the original scheme and the Prime Minister said it would appear likely the men required would always be available from the 21-year-old class.

Expert Sees No Drain On Reich's Finances

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (AP)—German financial strength and money are not affected by the continuation of the war, State Secretary of Finance Fritz Reinhardt stated yesterday in an article entitled "Eight Years of National Socialist Financial Policy."

Herr Reinhardt's article, distributed by DNB, German official news agency, said the Reich's tax income for the financial year 1940-41 would total about 27,000,000,000 marks, while the country's indebtedness, including tax warrants, today is approximately 71,000,000,000 marks.

South Africa Bans Subversive Action

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, Feb. 4 (AP)—A new security code giving the State authority to ban "subversive or undesirable associations," was promulgated today under national security regulations.

Unauthorized drilling or military exercises are prohibited.

Heavy penalties are provided for subversive statements, assaults on uniformed soldiers and unauthorized dynamiting. The use of a radio in a public place for listening to stations in "enemy" territory also is forbidden.

Issuance of the regulations followed rioting at Johannesburg Feb. 1 between soldiers and civilians suspected of anti-British sympathies in which 140 persons, mostly soldiers, were injured.

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Norway Fights On With Sabotage

Citizens are disclosed as guiding RAF raiders while merchant fleet lends aid to Britain.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—At a moment when sentences by German military courts in Norway disclosed that Norwegian citizens are sending information to the British to assist the RAF bombing raids, Arne Sunde, Minister of Supplies and Shipping in the Royal Norwegian Government in exile in London, in an interview here, drew the picture of a free-spirited Norwegian Nation stubbornly combating German forces. Sabotage and passive resistance at home and the service of its merchant marine and armed patrols on the high seas are Norway's means of continuing the war.

Added details were sketched in by Mr. Sunde's two sons, Erik and Emil, who joined their father in New York after escaping from Norway Nov. 13 by way of Siberia after the two-months military resistance to the German conquest.

As evidence that Norway was fighting on the high seas, Mr. Sunde disclosed that three of the 50 American destroyers transferred to Britain have been placed under the Norwegian flag and are on patrol duty manned by Norwegian officers and sailors.

Norway's merchant marine, he added, constitutes the largest fleet today serving the British Isles, outside of Britain's own merchant marine. The Norwegian marine, aiding Britain in the vital war of supplies and blockade, had lost only 330,000 tons, or less than 10 per cent, of its vessels to enemy action, Mr. Sunde said, whereas in the first World War, Norway lost 48 per cent of its merchant marine to U-boats.

As examples of Norwegian sabotage, Mr. Sunde's sons cited the accurate bombing by the Royal Air Force of newly placed German stores of gasoline and other supplies along the Norwegian coast near Bergen. The accuracy and timing of the bombing, they held, was indication that the RAF had been tipped off.

Indications of German preparations for invasion of Britain were seen by Erik Sunde before he escaped over the Swedish border. He declared that 2,000 Norwegian fishing boats, each capable of holding 100 men, had been converted into miniature troop transports and assembled at Norwegian ports. He said German troops, obviously unfamiliar with the sea, had been rehearsed through the long autumnal weeks in embarkation and landing.

Even as Heinrich Himmler, German Secret Police head, was reported conferring with Quislingist leaders, perhaps to teach them Gestapo techniques for breaking opposition, Mr. Sunde declared that "more than 90 per cent" of the Norwegian people were for the Allied cause. The Royal Norwegian Government in London, he said, is confident that the Norwegian people are "100 per cent all right."

"The Quislingists," he added, "are so few that we know them all by name."

As evidence of the broad basis on which resistance to the Nazi conquest is based, Mr. Sunde referred to the mass resignation of the Norwegian Supreme Court, which, he said, "had as high a standing in Norway as your Supreme Court has in the United States."

Mr. Sunde took issue with charges of Norwegian treachery. The real cause for Norway's failure at effective resistance in the first days of the German thrust, he said, was the confusion induced by the Nazi infiltrations and sudden attack.

The popular determination to resist was strengthened, Mr. Sunde declared, by German tactics during and after the pursuit of King Haakon before he escaped over the border. Seventeen small villages where he had stopped were wiped out, he declared, although they were in no sense military objectives.

Later, he revealed the Nazi administration announced plans for the rebuilding of these villages and paid Norwegian architects to draw up plans. However, orders were sent to the newspapers advising that all discussion of the rehabilitation project be stopped, he said, and it was discovered that the Nazis were ordering all available wood and cement to be used for the construction of German barracks, roads, and other military establishments.

Norwegian anger against the invader is reaching peak proportions today, the Sundes—father and sons—asserted, and is to be found in every strata of society, including the university students. The blackout behavior in Oslo, in which the King's songs were sung when the streets were dark, was cited as additional proof of this.

Mr. Sunde agreed with statements of other Norwegian spokesmen that the food situation in Norway was not critical at the moment. It is, however, becoming worse, he stressed, and the lack of food will be "absolutely desperate" in northern Norway in two to three months.

Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission

Norse Official and Family in America

Upper: Arne Sunde and his wife, Mrs. Didi Lie Sunde, arriving in the United States aboard the steamer Excalibur from Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Sunde is Minister of Supplies in the Royal Norwegian Government in exile in London. Mrs. Sunde is a niece of the late Norse-American painter, Jonas Lie. Lower: Erik Sunde (left) and Emil Sunde (right), sons of Mr. and Mrs. Sunde.

Four Sentenced

OSLO, Norway, via Berlin, Feb. 4 (AP)—Three Norwegians were sentenced to capital punishment today by a German military court at Bergen, Norway, on charges of sending information to the British by radio. The information was said to have aided the British in bombing raids.

A fourth Norwegian was sentenced to five years and two others were acquitted.

British and Selassie Patriots Harass Italians in Ethiopia

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—British forces advancing into Ethiopia have established "direct communication" with native "patriots" under former Emperor Haile Selassie, a military spokesman said today, and with their help are forcing the Italians back in "an extremely successful action."

"We are able to reinforce the patriots at our pleasure," this source said, "and all the Italians can do is retire through hostile surroundings into the interior in the hope they will be able to make a stand at some point.

The spokesman said, however, the British could not expect to continue the advances at the present pace.

"While we have the Italians beaten in Eritrea," he went on, "it cannot be said that there has been any major defeat of Italian forces in Ethiopia."

British forces have penetrated into the heart of Eritrea, he declared, and have pushed forward approximately 40 or 50 miles across the border into Ethiopia.

Bengasi Advance

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 4 (AP)—RAF attacks on the Libyan coast as far west as Tripoli perpared the way for Australian ground forces advancing on Bengasi today.

Tons of explosive were loosed in the last 48 hours on the coastal road leading from captured Derna to Bengasi and on the area around the vital Libyan port of Tripoli, 400 airline miles to the west, the Middle East High Command reported.

The remnants of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's Eastern Libyan Army are believed preparing to make a stand at Bengasi.

In East Africa, the British reported they were driving deeper into Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland after crushing the last vestiges of Italian resistance along the irregular 1,400-mile frontier separating these colonies from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya.

Most of the Italian troops holding interior posts were said to be still intact, but retreating frontier garrisons were said to have been forced to abandon main routes of travel and to be taking to the bush.

Blow Before March

Apparently the British are hopeful of dealing Italy a crushing blow on this front before March, when the temperature rises to more than 100 degrees and three months of torrential rains set in.

Reports from Eritrea said Italian troops, who abandoned Barentu to the British Feb. 2 after a heavy aerial bombardment, were retreating eastward along a narrow mountainous trail.

So rugged is the territory through which the Italians are withdrawing that organized movement of men and supplies is virtually impossible, the British said. The region abounds with wild animals.

The British advance toward Gondar on the northern Ethiopian front was said by a military spokesman here to be proceeding in an "extremely satisfactory" manner.

The Italian column retreating before the British was numerically strong when it began its withdrawal from the Sudanese frontier, but it is being whittled down and has been forced to abandon or destroy much of its equipment, the spokesman said.

Italians Miss Opportunity

The Metemma-Gondar road which the British are following crosses many gullies described as admirable for defense purposes, but the Italians were said to have made little use of the terrain to slow down the British drive.

South African forces operating from Kenya Colony were reported more than 10 miles inside southern Ethiopia, where they have seized three Italian defense posts near Dukana, just east of Lake Rudolf. Fascist troops who abandoned these posts were said to be retreating into the interior.

In Italian Somaliland, fighting for possession of vital waterholes was reported progressing in favor of the British, who said their forces had penetrated deep into the country at several points.

Control of water holes in this barren desert territory is essential, military experts explained, before an invading force can proceed securely. The British were said to be concentrating on capture of all such holes within easy reach of the frontier, presumably in preparation for a real drive into the interior.

Italian troops defending the water holes were said to have retreated in most cases after only brief struggles.

Convoy Hit

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP)—An Italian torpedoboat squadron scored hits with seven of nine torpedoes in an attack on a strongly escorted British convoy in the Red Sea last night, the Fascist High Command reported today.

All the Italian vessels escaped despite heavy fire from the British escorts, it added.

The results of the attack were not given.

"On the night of Feb. 3," the High Command said in its regular daily communiqué, "our torpedoboats cruising in the Red Sea sighted an enemy convoy strongly escorted by cruisers and destroyers.

"Attacking decisively, our vessels launched a total of nine torpedoes, of which seven hit ships.

"Our units, despite strong enemy reactions, succeeded in getting away and returned to their base unharmed."

Nazi Attempts

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 4 (AP)—German planes have been active in the Mediterranean theater of the war in the past week, but the results of their incursions, as far as this correspondent has been able to observe them, have been negligible.

Returning to Cairo from a fortnight with the British Army in Libya, there were two raids by the Nazi airmen in which no damage was done.

Arriving in Tobruk Jan. 31, three dive bombers were visible playing hide-and-seek with searchlights. At dawn next morning more German planes returned to Tobruk, bombing the harbor and machine-gunning the town, which was practically empty. There were no casualties.

De Carteret Accepts Canadian Air Post

OTTAWA (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has announced the appointment of Samuel Laurence de Carteret as Deputy Minister of National Defense for Air. He will replace James S. Duncan, who resigned Jan. 31 to assume the presidency of Massey Harris Company.

The Prime Minister said Mr. de Carteret had accepted the post at the "urgent request" of the Government to assist in "effecting the rapid completion of the organization" of the British Commonwealth air-training plan.

New Head of Davidson Studies Other Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Dr. John Rood Cunningham, new President of Davidson College, has been asked to make a tour of southern and eastern universities and confer with presidents and deans in order to find out just what is being done by them academically.

British Government Refuses Statement of Aims in War

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The British Government rejected again today an opposition demand for a detailed statement of peace aims.

The opposition has been calling for such a statement since the late Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister at the outbreak of the war, defined England's objective broadly as to "smash Hitlerism."

In the Commons today, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, was asked to "clear up the ambiguity" in view of the testimony of retiring United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in Washington last month that he had "no idea" what the aims were.

Mr. Greenwood replied that he "could not be responsible for statements by ex-Ambassadors," and added that "some of these statements certainly had not the approval of the (British) Government."

There was more "widespread interest in our winning the war first," Mr. Greenwood said. The majority of the members cheered.

The Government also refused to give assurances that it would not lend or sell additional British possessions for use as United States naval bases, as it did in the deal for 50 American destroyers.

Mr. G. H. Hall, Undersecretary for Colonies, answered "no" to the demand of Capt. Cunningham Reid for "assurance that there will be no lending or sale of our possessions without consulting the House."

He promised a Government statement, however, on the whole subject.

British Test Stamina in Field

WITH THE BRITISH HOME FORCES IN THE FIELD, Feb. 4 (AP)—Thirty thousand men with 3,000 motor vehicles have completed 48 hours of intensive maneuvers in which a segment of Great Britain's new army tested the stamina built up in seven months of training.

Battalions of guards, the Royal Ulster Rifles and a South Lancashire regiment participated in the exercises, capping the "toughening process" which Lord Gort, inspector-general of training, instituted last summer.

Most of the troops went sleepless for 48 hours. They appeared as fresh at the end as at the beginning, despite long marches and movements of scores of miles in open transports in rain, wind and sleet.

They "fought" on two meals a day: breakfast was snatched in the cold gray dawn and supper was eaten long after dark.

Drivers pushed heavy army vehicles forward on the narrow, slippery roads in completely blacked-out columns.

The commanding officer emphasized this side of the training. Each man in the command, from this general down, must run seven miles across country once a week.

"We must train our soldiers to great powers of endurance," the general said. "If we fight we must be able to do these things—and nothing is impossible if you know how to do it."

Fascists Hint Oasis Will Fall

ROME, Feb. 3 (AP)—No mention was made in today's communiqué of the status of the Giarabub Oasis outposts on the Southern Libyan front, but a dispatch in the Milicia Fascista has prepared Italians for its possible fall. The blackshirt militia newspaper indicated that the Italian troops at the Oasis, surrounded by British forces, fought with a vigor which might be expected only from "fresh troops."

[The Giarabub Oasis, formerly an Egyptian oasis, was ceded to Italy by Britain in 1920 in accordance with the treaty of London, signed before Italy entered the war. The oasis is important as the headquarters of the Senussi sect of Arabs. Possession of it enabled Italy to prevent the supply of arms going to the tribesmen from Egypt.

The fact that within the mud-walled oasis stands the dome of the Sidi Ben Ali mosque, a Moslen university and other places held sacred by the Senussi tribe, has caused the British to avoid shelling the Italian garrison and thereby delayed its capture. A report was sent out early in January that a daring British cavalry charge had taken the place, but the Italians were reported up to today still maintaining their precarious hold.]

'Greater Ordeals' Told to British

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, told a political meeting at Leicester Feb. 1 that Britons soon might face "greater ordeals and greater personal risks than ever before were faced by anybody in this country."

"But I know we will face them with a proud smile," he said, "and the enemy's effort will be frustrated."

Famous Memorial

Replica of Dunkirk Cup

The original was made to commemorate the evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk and the replica will be placed on permanent exhibition in the Cleveland Museum of Art. The coat of arms on the side is that of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths.

Replica of Famous Dunkirk Cup For Cleveland Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The only replica of the Dunkirk Cup, made in London by famous craftsmen to commemorate the work of the Royal Navy and the British merchant fleet in the successful evacuation of the British Army from Dunkirk, will have a permanent home in the Cleveland Museum of Art, according to an announcement by the British War Relief Society at 730 Fifth Avenue.

The original now rests in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England. The replica was presented to the British War Relief Society by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, ancient London craft guild, and sold at auction at a British War Relief ball. The cup was purchased for $3,879 by a group of Cleveland citizens and presented to the museum.

Newfoundland Trade Rises

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland (AP)—Newfoundland's trade in 1940 was valued at $62,800,000, an increase over 1939 of $5,500,000, it is revealed in Board of Trade reports. Exports were up $1,500,000 and imports $4,000,000.

A British-Spanish Bargain: Tangier Control for Neutrality?

MADRID, Feb. 3 (AP)—Officials of the American Red Cross today were promised all facilities available for distribution of wheat and other supplies en route for the relief of Spanish people.

The assurances were given by Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer to Cary Crockett, head of the Red Cross mission which will distribute the supplies; his Assistant Director, Nat Wilson, and Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—The modus vivendi between Britain and Spain on the subject of Tangier is expected to be concluded soon, following the return of Alvary Gascoigne from Madrid to Tangier where he has been Consul General since Aug. 23, 1939.

Mr. Gascoigne went to Madrid recently in order to assist Sir Samuel Hoare in the discussions which followed the latest Spanish encroachments on the international character of the Tangier zone which included ousting various officials of the International Commission and their replacement by Spaniards from Spanish Morocco.

No details are available yet regarding the nature of the program. But it is known that Britain, while still reserving all the rights which have been progressively whittled away by Spain during the war, has no desire to disturb Spanish control at present provided there is no interference with the rights of British residents. These include, in particular, legal safeguards secured to them under the international regime respecting personal liberty, the right to engage in business and financial transactions and freedom from being arbitrarily subjected to Spanish laws which have been substituted for those in force before disruption of the international regime.

It is assumed Britain has asked for definite assurances on these points and also for an understanding that the Tangier zone will not be fortified. In view of the fact that Spain is very anxious for British help in obtaining urgent supplies of wheat from Canada and the Argentine, it is further assumed that Spain has readily acquiesced.

It is less certain, however, that any such agreement will ever be published. Britain has, hitherto, taken the line that the Spanish actions in Tangier have all been illegal, and it is somewhat difficult to draft a binding legal agreement in such circumstances.

Even if the modus vivendi is not committed to paper, its existence, or rather its observance, is expected to have an important effect on Anglo-Spanish relations. Evidence from Spain all points to widespread disillusionment with the Axis, particularly with the Italian end of it. Apart, perhaps, from Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer himself, who paid a brief visit to Barcelona where he spoke of Spain's need for bread, the great majority of highly-placed Spaniards are understood to be strongly against any action calculated to bring Spain into the war and it is felt they would resist to the utmost Axis pressure to bring them in.

If this is true, it is bound to ease Anglo-Spanish tension provided there are no further encroachments at Tangier.

Mr. Gascoigne, whose intimate knowledge of conditions in the international settlement has been at Sir Samuel's disposal during the talks, is an Etonian. He served in the army during the World War, and joined the Foreign Office as a temporary clerk in 1919, being employed in that capacity in Budapest and Paris. He entered the diplomatic service on a permament basis Jan. 1, 1922. Since then he has held posts in Madrid, Peking, Tokyo, Oslo, Teheran, and Budapest, where he was several times Charge d'Affaires. In Tangier he holds the post of Consul General, which in a settlement, is equivalent to Minister.

Britain's Course in Ethiopia

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Britain, co-operating with Haile Selassie in reclaiming his rule of Ethiopia, will participate in "temporary measures of military guidance and control," Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

Haile Selassie, who fled to Britain when the Italians conquered his country in 1936 and made it part of the Fascist Empire, has returned to his East African kingdom and reasserted his rule with British recognition.

Mr. Eden told the House that the temporary measures would be "brought to an end as soon as the situation permits."

The Government, he said, "would welcome the appearance of an independent Ethiopian State and recognize the claim of Emperor Haile Selassie to the throne."

The Negus has acknowledged that he would "need outside assistance and guidance" on economic and political matters, Mr. Eden said, and Britain believes such guidance should be the subject of "an international arrangement at the conclusion of peace."

Britain herself has no territorial ambitions in Ethiopia, he declared.

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In addition to the new Metropolitan, Pontiac's De Luxe series now includes the 4-door 6-window Sedan; the Sedan Coupe; the 2-door Sedan; the Business Coupe and the very smart Convertible Sedan Coupe.

All six of these lowest-priced Pontiacs offer the sound, time-tried engineering principles which have won Pontiac such an excellent reputation for riding comfort, handling ease and long, trouble-free service. And all of them are exceptionally economical to own and drive.

Plan to see the Metropolitan Sedan—as well as the Pontiac "Torpedoes"—which are offered in a wide range of prices. *And remember . . . if you can afford any new car, you can afford a Pontiac.*

De Luxe "Torpedo" Six Convertible Sedan Coupe, $1023★ (white sidewall tires extra).

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SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

The Christian Science Monitor
February 4, 1941

We Visit a Typical Icelandic Home in Reykjavik

And Meet Charming Citizens of a Land That Is Now Host to a British Army of Occupation

By Elizabeth Yates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My purchase across the counter was small but it was, to my momentary surprise, sealed by a handshake as well as an exchange of coins.

"Have you been in Iceland long?" the eager-eyed assistant asked in English that betrayed only a slight accent.

"We've only just arrived," I answered, "and we hope to be here for several weeks."

Her eyes sparkled more than ever. "Oh, but you must come and see us and let us tell you about Iceland. Could you—" she hesitated in shy courtesy, "could you come in this evening to see my mother and brother and me? We live—"

I listened to the directions as to how to reach her house, all visual since in a land where no night was, in June, we should be able to see the house and distinguish it from the others nearby.

"My name is Anna Albertsdottir," she laughed. "We shall look for you, then, at eight o'clock."

Busy, Friendly Place

So, after supper, we left our hotel and started through the daylight streets of Reykjavik, neat, pleasing, filled with busy people. There were children playing in the municipal playground, haying was being done in the park, the shops were all open. Books, clothes, edibles, and books again were all attracting customers. The little house looked very modern and inviting as we approached it, white painted and banked by green which Anna had called trees but which we called stocky bushes with tiny shining leaves.

Anna welcomed us at the door, introducing us gaily to her tall, stately mother and quiet brother. All spoke perfect English, though the mother's tempo was slower. Our admiring comment was met with surprise.

"But English is required in all our schools," Tomas Albertsson explained. "Danish is the first language taught besides our own, then English. It is quite right. There are many great English and American authors whose books we wish to read."

We sat down in a room two walls of which went from floor to ceiling with books. Windows framed distant views of flat-topped mountains streaked with white lines of snow; green fields stretched up to the mountains and from both, the northern light drew brilliant coloring. Two fine oil paintings of Icelandic artists hung on the wall, vivid of color and strong of feeling. My eye, roving over the books, saw that the greater number were not Icelandic—though the country publishes more books than any other in the world in proportion to the population—but English, French, German, Danish.

Wore Native Dress

Fru Sigridur wore native dress, black with rich embroidery, and a belt of fine gold craftsmanship. She showed us what she would add to her costume when she went out, a fringed shawl and a velvet skullcap with a long tassel. Then Anna persuaded her to don her festival attire, a velvet cape trimmed with ermine and a gold tiara with a billowing white veil. Fru Sigridur's bearing was noble and dignified, and the lines of her face spoke of proud Viking ancestors. She smiled playfully at her daughter.

"National dress is not being worn by the young people," she said, "for they prefer the latest style that Europe or America can send."

Anna laughed. "Of course we do." Then she turned to me. "We don't disregard the past; it's quite all right in its place, but we disapprove of bringing it into the present. We must keep up with the latest styles."

"Why?" I asked, wondering that it was so important.

"If we did not keep up with the rest of the world in little things," Tomas said slowly, "we might lose our relationship in big things."

"Is it easy to import things from other countries?"

"Since the economic crisis in 1933 it has been very difficult," Tomas replied, "and our people have sacrificed much through lack of trade. But we are learning to do more for ourselves. We now have factories making shoes and materials, even hats and gloves, as well as furniture—all things we used to import. We do not make them so well yet, but every year we do a little better."

Such a Pretty Kitchen

Fru Sigridur rose to go to the kitchen. I asked if I might accompany her. The kitchen was painted bright blue—a color loved well and used often in Iceland—and in it the old and the new joined hands easily and gracefully. There was central heating and scalding water in the tap at the sink, both piped from hot springs adjacent to Reykjavik. In one corner stood a glistening electric stove; in another, a gaily painted and beautifully carved cupboard which an ancestral craftsman had made.

"We do not keep much of the past," Fru Sigridur explained, taking a bowl from the cupboard, "only what is beautiful. Have you seen the Museum in Reykjavik? One room holds all the relics we have saved over a thousand years. The other rooms? Oh, they hold books. Books are more than things. They are ideas. No, we are not so interested in the past. We read of it in our Sagas. Listen!" She put her finger to her lips. From the other room came the sound of music, rich and gay, haunting and wistful by turns. Anna was playing the piano and Tomas was singing. "The old lyrics," Fru Sigridur nodded. "They are beautiful, but what they tell us of other days make us glad we live today."

A row of jars filled with some kind of green tomato relish stood along the window. Fru Sigridur was proud of them.

"They grew in our garden," she said. "Not many of them ripen here, so I have spiced them. It is a very old Icelandic way with tomatoes.

"We have little fruit in Iceland and few vegetables except potatoes, so our green tomatoes are well thought of," she concluded.

Delicious Pancakes

While talking, Fru Sigridur had been smoothing a griddle with a lump of butter in a muslin bag, then she began mixing a batter. I watched while 2 tablespoons of white sugar and an egg were beaten together, 3 tablespoons of flour were added, and 1 cup of milk was worked in slowly; a pinch of baking powder followed and a few drops of citron. Deftly Fru Sigridur poured two spoonfuls of the batter onto the hot griddle, letting it roll around till the surface was covered. When browned on one side it was quickly turned with a knife. One pancake followed another; then, large and light and thin they were allowed to cool on the kitchen table before being rolled up with cream inside and a line of jam laid along the top.

"This is a very special dish with Icelanders and can be done in many ways," I was told. "Often we put fish or meat in them to serve as a dinner dish, for almost anything can be done with a pancake."

We were putting plates and cups, spoons and forks, and the good things Fru Sigridur was producing on a tray when a bowl of skyr appeared. I longed to know how to make that most famed of all Icelandic dishes.

"It is easy," Fru Sigridur began. "Take the cream off a bowl of milk, then bring it almost to a boil and let it get almost cool when you must add a little rennet powder. So it must stand until the next day when you strain it through a cloth. (The whey you call it, syra we call it, makes a fine refreshing drink, or it may be used in place of vinegar.) Shape the skyr into a brick until you wish to use it, then beat it up with fresh milk and serve with cream and sugar. Ah, it is good!"

Equal Rights for Women

We joined the others and the feast was spread out. Anna was explaining, with her enthusiasm for the ways of her country, how Icelandic women had shared equal rights with men ever since the dawn of their nation a thousand years ago.

"We have always kept our own names, even after marriage," she went on, "and our right to our own earnings has never been disputed. Last century, when other nations were beginning to talk about suffrage, our women had it. Of course, it hasn't always been easy, and women have had to be alert to safeguard their privileges, but higher education and scholarship are ours quite naturally, as well as the right to enter any profession—judicial, state, or church."

"Not many women are in our parliament," Tomas added, "but those who are carry great influence, especially in matters pertaining to education and domestic life."

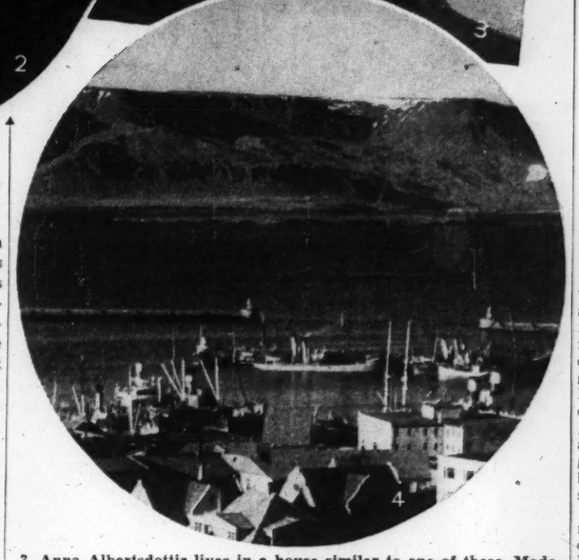
"Is progress being felt in Iceland?"

"Ah, yes," Tomas said with conviction. "In the last quarter of a century more roads and bridges have been built, more schools opened and more industry encouraged than during all the past history of our country. And in one thing we are peculiar. We will not have material betterment unless cultural betterment can go hand in hand with it. No one in all Iceland is better than another, save as he makes himself more useful, for all of us have the same educational advantages. It surprises you that we call each other by our first names? But what else would you call your brother or sister?"

It was past midnight when we shook hands with our hosts and said goodbye. The sky was the delicate blue of cornflowers and a gold band ran along the northern horizon. Soon the sun would be rising again. There were still almost as many people walking about on the streets, talking eagerly with each other as if they could never say enough about the things they thought of. We looked on them with new eyes. Brief though this one evening's introduction had been, it made us long to know more of these Icelanders who, in a remote and stony land, were living in its truest sense a modern life—cultured and civilized and consciously progressive.

William McGreal

Scenes like these now greet not only the casual visitor but also the British army of occupation in Iceland. 1. Children were playing in the municipal playground of Reykjavik, Iceland's principal city, on the evening when Elizabeth Yates went to call on Anna Albertsdottir. 2. This young Icelander is wearing one of the traditional native costumes, but for everyday wear the young people, according to Anna, prefer the latest styles that can be obtained from Europe or America.



3. Anna Albertsdottir lives in a house similar to one of these. Made of rough-cast native stone, these modern houses are centrally heated by water piped from near-by hot springs. 4. Here is a glimpse of Reykjavik Harbor and the line of mountains seen from most homes and loved greatly by the people.

Club Launches Library

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let only a handful of women get behind a movement and push hard enough, and something is bound to happen! What happened in the little town of Muncy, Pennsylvania, was the establishment of a much-needed, free public library. Furthermore, it was complete and open to the townspeople in exactly three weeks from the active start of the project—and with a cash outlay of just $19.50.

While the town had long yearned for a public library of its own, nobody did anything about it until the Woman's Study Club, with a membership of only twenty-five, under the leadership of its president, Mrs. Harry P. Rogers, decided to sponsor the project. A library chairman and an assistant were appointed who directed the work of the other members. Also, a publicity committee was chosen to solicit and collect books.

Came Forward to Help

As so often happens, once a good work is started, others came forward to help. The Muncy Historical Society offered the use of a room, with light and heat, in the attractive old 1820 house which had been remodeled for its use. Then, just for good measure, the Society presented a nucleus of three hundred books.

Greatly encouraged by this, the women plunged into the cause with added enthusiasm. The book solicitors reported a most gratifying response. Then came the task of cataloguing, affixing bookplates, getting records in order and endless other details incident to the opening of a public library. The group worked in shifts of six, day and night. Husbands and sons came gallantly forward and did their bit by arranging the books on the shelves.

Still there remained filing cabinets, library cards, pockets and other small items to be purchased. Where was the cash to come from?

"I divided the club into five groups of five each," Mrs. Rogers will tell you, "and asked each group to sponsor a public card party, holding one a month until all had served. With the proceeds of the first party, the chairman went ahead and ordered the supplies, feeling sure the bills would be paid. The committee worked tirelessly and a total of $19.50 was netted, which proved sufficient for the purpose."

In exactly three weeks' time the library was opened to the public with seven hundred volumes on the shelves.

A Busy Place Today

"Now, less than two years after opening," Mrs. Rogers told me, "we have more than eighteen hundred books catalogued; and the average weekly circulation is over two hundred books. People do not buy books and keep them as they used to do, but pass them on, and the library receives many new books in this way."

The Woman's Study Club has expanded along with its project. Originally limited to twenty-five members, because the club had to meet in private homes, the membership is now being extended, since the club is allowed the use of the Historical building for a meeting place. The Historical Society shares the services of its building custodian, who acts as librarian during his hours on duty. The clubwomen serve as relief and assistant librarians. They also continue to label and arrange new books.

Let's Make CANDY

MAPLEINE PRALINES

BOIL: 3 cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1 teaspoon vinegar until it forms soft ball in cold water.

ADD: ¾ teaspoon Mapleine, 3 cups pecan meats, 1 tablespoon butter.

COOK: Until syrup spins thread. Beat 1 minute. Drop spoonfuls on buttered plate.

Fresh from the kettle, crisp, brimming with nuts, luscious with Mapleine flavor. You will enjoy Mapleine Pralines. Make them now. Mapleine also adds delicious flavor to syrup, desserts, icings, main dishes. At your grocer's.

MAPLEINE
IMITATION MAPLE FLAVOR

Baby Foods For Grownups

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Unexpected guests for dinner! The homemaker's spirits sink as she checks the food on hand. There's enough in the refrigerator for a main course, but what is she to do for soup and a dessert? The canned goods shelf is empty save for the baby's strained food.

Borrow from Junior, she must. But how? One can't serve puréed spinach or strained apricots to hungry adult guests and expect them to come again. Unless one can transform the baby foods into palatable dishes!

The homemaker goes into action. Into a thin cream sauce she pours the contents of a can of puréed spinach, and a smooth, rich cream-of-spinach soup is the result—a soup delicate in flavor, satisfying in nutriment. Even finicky appetites will revel in such a prelude to dining.

For dessert, I'll give them fluffy apricot whip, muses the homemaker. To make it she merely adds a can of strained fruit pulp to the beaten whites of two eggs which have been sweetened to taste and flavored with a few drops of lemon juice. Whipped cream, substituted for the egg whites, would result in an even richer, more velvety dessert. Prune, apple, pear or pineapple whip may be made in the same way. Each is luscious by itself, mysteriously exotic when two or more fruit pulps are blended into a whip.

Almost any puréed vegetable may be added to a light cream sauce to make succulent soup. In combinations of two or more, these add zest to dining. And if one wishes to give a professional tang to gravy, stew or goulash, one may stir in a spoonful or two of puréed vegetable.

Strained baby foods are available today in myriad varieties, suggesting no end of appetizing dishes for the whole family. Baby food is growing up!

M. S. C.

DEEP-SEA DISHES with oceans of flavor!

*Mushroom Clam Bisque

To one can of condensed cream-of-mushroom soup add gradually 1½ cups milk . . . dash of tobasco and teaspoon chopped onion. Then add one can of Pioneer Minced Razor Clams . . . heat well, but don't boil . . . these delicate clams are naturally tender.

Soups

ONLY THE CHOICE WHITE MEAT OF THE RARE RAZOR CLAM . . . FLAVOR-SEALED IN NATURAL NECTAR

Pioneer Clams are definitely different . . . a true delicacy . . . carefully sealed and packaged by a exclusive process. Get them at your grocer's . . . for convenience buy 3 cans . . . one can for yourself and family . . . keep one for a guest-treat and one for emergency . . . always have at least two cans "pantry-handy."

Hors d'oeuvres

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SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY ONE-TIME OFFER

If your grocer can't supply you, send this coupon with $1.00 and your grocer's name, for 5 cans of Pioneer Minced Razor Clams. As it is a special introductory offer, we must limit orders to one per customer.

Pioneer Canneries, G. P. HALFERTY & CO., Seattle, Wash. 8-40
Enclosed find $1.00.
Please send me postpaid five regular size cans Pioneer Minced Razor Clams.
Name
Address
City State
My grocer's name is

Gretchen Shelton

Jennifer Jean

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jennifer Jean is learning to cook,
Jennifer Jean gets grease on the book.

She stands on a stool to stir the batter,
And licks her fingers (one taste won't matter).

There's flour on the floor and flour in her hair
And splobs of goo on the seat of the chair.

An egg lies down on the table to cry,
Before she finds it, the white will dry.

Sugar grates beneath her tread,
The salt-shaker tries to stand on its head.

Stay clear of the kitchen, for heaven's sake,
For six-year-old Jean is making a cake!

JANICE BLANCHARD

Housekeeping ABC's—Buying And Caring for Sheets

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How much do you really know about bed linens? Can you select them intelligently, and do you know the secrets of prolonging their life?

It's a good rule to allow three pairs of sheets and pillowcases to each bed. Thus you have one pair in use, one in the laundry and one extra pair. It pays to keep the extra pair intact on the linen closet shelf until you use it to replace a worn pair. If you will then immediately replace this third pair with new sheets, you will never face an embarrassing linen shortage. Another good rule of thumb is to buy one new sheet and pillowcase for each bed every year.

Once you've calculated your sheet needs, how do you set about judging the quality of the linens you purchase?

Thread Count Important

The first secret is "thread count," the number of threads to the square inch. This is one gauge of quality and your most reliable guide to wearing ability. The higher the thread count, the firmer the weave, the more durable the material, and the better the quality. A low-count muslin with about 65 warp threads by 60 filling threads or less is too low for good wear. Medium count for muslin runs about 68-75 by 60-75 and indicates good wear under average conditions. You can expect better wear from a muslin sheet with a high count, 75-80 by 65-75. Percale has a higher count, about 100 by 100. One of the finest percale sheets on the market has a thread count of 96 by 108.

Although percale has a higher thread count, it is not as heavy as muslin. Percale is made of long-fiber, combed, well-twisted yarns. It has a more luxurious feeling than muslin. Although it is more expensive than muslin, it is well worth the difference.

Of course, you will want to select the right size sheet for your bed. Although beds in general run 72 inches long, you'll find the average sheet length is 108 inches. There is nothing mysterious here. The 108 inches represents the "torn" length of the sheet before hemming and washing. (Always make sure the label specifies torn length or your calculations will be upset.)

The 108-inch length makes a good allowance for tucking in at the foot and the head of the bed, but it is also possible to secure a 113-inch sheet, which gives still more ample tucking allowance.

Width and Length

The width of the bed determines the width of the sheet. This table will guide you.

	Width	Length
Double bed	90-in. wide	108-in. long
Single bed	72-in. wide	108-in. long
¾-bed	90-in. wide	108-in. long

Many people prefer hemstitched sheets for appearance, but remember that hemstitching is more expensive and that it does cut down wearing qualities. It is satisfactory to use a plain bottom sheet and a hemstitched top sheet. Thus you have the extra beauty of hemstitching where it shows on the top sheet which receives less wear.

Don't be taken in by low-priced sheets which feel heavy. Sometimes this heavy feel results from sizing which will wash out, leaving a thin, sleazy material. Rub the material between your fingers. A powdery substance which may appear is sizing. Remember, too, that heavy materials mean heavy laundering costs if clothes are sent by the pound. The saving effected by purchasing cheaper sheets may be offset by additional laundering costs.

The same rules for quality apply to pillowcases. They come in several sizes, so make sure of the size of you pillow.

Sheets bought for quality will repay you in wear if you give them good care. Select your laundry carefully. Watch for the tiniest rent and mend it immediately before it can spread.

Three Delicious Ways to Serve Leftover Chicken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have found a wonderful way of using my pottery dishes, the crude-looking ones with little handles, one-to-a-person kind, you know. Line them with flaky pastry, your regular pie pastry, only make sure the dough is extra dry. Then fill full with a rich, creamy mixture of leftover turkey, chicken, duck, or what-have-you. Almost any meat, for that matter, should be good. Top off with more pastry and place in a hot oven for crisp golden browning.

Chicken Pie Mixture

3 cups diced chicken
1 cup diced celery, cooked
2 cups diced, hard-cooked eggs
4 tablespoons flour
2 cups broth or milk
Salt and pepper.

Make white sauce and add meat, eggs, celery and seasonings. Mushrooms and green peppers or pimiento are real additions, too.

Someone told me the other day about spoon bread and chicken gravy. Spoon bread is just a Southerner's name for the Northerner's soufflé or puff. But who cares what we call it? It is delicious spooned hot from the casserole onto your dish or mine, plenty of chicken gravy atop. Serve this in place of potato and use your leftover chicken alongside.

Spoon Bread

¾ cup white corn meal
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup water
2 cups milk
3 eggs

Combine corn meal, salt, sugar, butter, water, and half of the milk in a saucepan. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Cool, add the well-beaten eggs and the remaining milk. Pour into a hot greased baking dish, one and one-half quarts in size. Bake at 325° F. for about 45 minutes and serve at once. Makes 4-6 servings.

My own idea of chicken is chicken a la king. Here the dish is at its best. Plan to have a group of friends in for an evening before the fowl gives out. First, set some cream to sour. Now you're all set! It goes like this. And it is good.

Chicken a la King

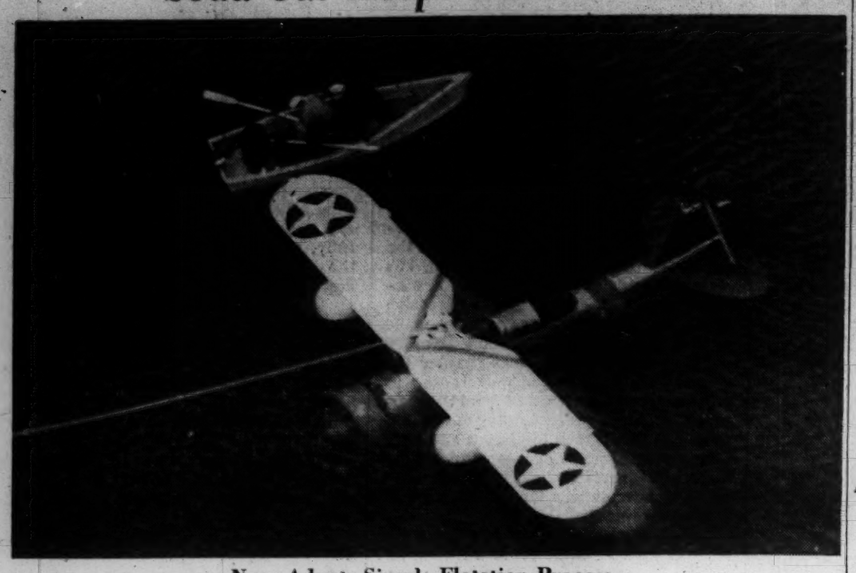
4 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 pepper, shredded fine
1 cup mushrooms, cut small
1 cup chicken broth
Salt and pepper
1 pimiento
2 cups diced chicken
2 eggs
1 cup sour cream

Melt the butter, add mushrooms and green pepper and brown slightly. Remove and add the flour and blend thoroughly. Then add the broth and cook until thick. Add the chicken and cook until hot. Beat eggs, add sour cream and pimiento and combine with the chicken mixture and heat just one or two minutes without allowing to come to a boil. Serve hot—on toast, popovers, waffles, or patty shells.

Serve this along with salad and a hot beverage. Never mind dessert!

Betsy Worden Elliott

Soda Gas Keeps Plane Afloat



Navy Adopts Simple Flotation Process

A new type of emergency flotation gear now used by United States Navy fighter planes consists of cloth bags fastened underneath the wing which can be inflated instantly with a charge of carbon dioxide (soda) gas. Shown is a Naval plane which was forced to land in Jamaica Bay, New York. The two white bags which keep the plane afloat may be seen under the wing.

Streamlining Becomes Fact in Plane Plants

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Streamlined—or quantity—production of airplanes is being achieved rapidly in at least two outstanding cases in plants on both seaboards of the United States.

At the Glenn L. Martin Company plant in Baltimore, Md., for instance, the new B-26 medium bomber—the "flying torpedo," reported to have a speed in excess of 350 miles an hour—is going into quantity production well ahead of schedule.

On two floors of the Martin plant, for example, are heavy steel jigs—building frames designed to hold the plane parts in the requisite shapes until they are fabricated — fixtures, and permanent machinery designed to speed production of the B-26. A straight-line flow, simple but effective, is in operation.

Parts flow into the subassembly section from the machine and sheet metal departments, as well as from subcontractors, and are fitted together in steel fixtures designed for this purpose.

The assembly of a leading edge of a wing—once a hand operation —has been simplified to increase speed and accuracy. Sheet-metal ribs, formed on huge presses, are slipped into place on metal "tongues" which they fit exactly.

The curved metal "skin" of the leading edge which flares into the wing section is fitted over the sheet-metal ribs. A harness-like form, with metal straps filled with holes, is lowered from the ceiling and an operator pushes his drill through each hole, boring through skin and ribs. Riveters then "sew" metal seams to bring all the parts into one compact assembly.

Upstairs, on the assembly floor, the various plane sections—nose, center, tail, and wings—fit into enormous steel fixtures and are held firmly with clamps while riveters fabricate them into a single unit.

In final assembly, whole plane sections are swung together, suspended from an overhead railroad, for final operations and the hook-up of intricate control, wiring, instrument, fuel, and other systems.

Mass Production

The aircraft industry previously has lacked such mass-production equipment, Martin officials explain, because orders have not been large enough to justify heavy installation costs. Given quantity orders, however, Martin officials said that such tooling reduces costs.

At the Santa Monica, Calif., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Compeny, officials claim the production of more planes in less time at decreased cost as the result of high-speed assembly methods they have developed.

Preliminary plans for speeding shop departments and assembly lines were mapped months ago by the Douglas plant layout department. Its aim was to send parts and materials through the factory in an unbroken, continuous flow, eliminating backtracking and cross hauling.

In formulating the new layouts, for instance, thousands of paper models were utilized, representing machines, jigs, and airplane assemblies. Placed on huge charts of the plant, these models were studied carefully and arranged to produce the most progressive straight-line manufacturing possible.

Grouping of Departments

One important step the Douglas plant has achieved is the grouping of several minor assembly departments into one major department to turn our complete major assemblies. Complete sections of wings and fuselages emerge, for instance, and the handling, storage requirement, and elapsed time are being minimized.

Flow of materials is becoming continuous, Douglas officials say, moving from jig to jig at regular intervals. Whenever practical the jigs themselves are being put on tracks, thereby conserving production space and speeding operations. Handlings of parts and sections have been cut nearly in half, they say.

Plant trucking at Santa Monica is being transformed into a railroad system, with truck-trailer trains moving on regular scheduled runs from a "union" terminal presided over by a train dispatcher.

The Douglas assembly plan works so well, in fact, that automotive plants which are to build parts and assemblies for them on a sub-contracting basis have sent experts to Santa Monica to study and adapt its production-line layouts to their own needs.

Beware of Sleet Storms

A sleet storm followed by a high wind always takes a heavy toll of unprotected trees with weak v-shaped crotches and similar defects. Why risk losing some beautiful and valuable tree through neglect. It's so easy to call in the Bartlett Representative for the necessary Bracing, Pruning or Cabling NOW before the damage is done.

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Washington Sideglances

Three ex-Danes agree there's no place like the U. S. —And Mrs. Roosevelt proves she too prefers this country by deciding not to learn the rhumba—But she and Herbert Hoover still say 'amongst.'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Three Immigrants: Three Danish-born boys who once lived within a few blocks of each other in Copenhagen had a reunion here last week during the President's birthday celebration.

They were William S. Knudsen, defense chief; Lauritz Melchior, Metropolitan Opera singer, and Jean Hersholt, motion picture star.

"Only in America," they were reminded by Mr. Hersholt, "would it be possible for us to reach this high station in an adopted land."

America First: Her South American trip off, Mrs. Roosevelt has also given up learning the rhumba.

Having delved briefly during her White House years into the "Big Apple" and the "Bunny Hop," Mrs. Roosevelt recently agreed to take a preliminary lesson in the rhumba, but was disappointed in the exercise provided. Square dances she has learned with the West Virginia mountaineers are still her favorite.

Habit of Speech: Mrs. Roosevelt has at least one thing in common with ex-President Herbert Hoover. They both say "amongst" where the ordinary American uses "among."

Journalistic League of Nations: German, Italian, and Japanese newspapermen continue to be admitted to President Roosevelt's semi-weekly press conferences.

While there is no rule prohibiting them from putting questions to the Chief Executive, actually they never do. In this they follow the advice of a Britisher, Sir Willmott Lewis, of The Times of London, dean of foreign correspondents.

"I've always taken the position," says Sir Willmott, "that attendance at these conferences is a privilege granted us and we should refrain from abusing it."

Halt!: Now you have to have a pass to get into the War Department. It's the first real sign of tightening up in Government offices as a result of the war. Regular employees have a permanent pass; visitors have to be identified on entering and examined on leaving.

The women who enter the White House upstairs to attend Mrs. Roosevelt's press conferences have been carrying special passes with their pictures since last summer.

Read Before Taking!: Now that there are no more free seeds, the Agriculture Department has generously given each member of Congress some 200 copies of the agriculture yearbook to distribute to constituents.

One none-too-grateful Republican—Representative Paul W. Shafer of Michigan—has had a rubber stamp made with which he intends to imprint this warning on his gifts: "This is New Deal propaganda with a decided leftist leaning."

Glassware of West Virginia Guild Takes Market Once Held by Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 4—Pay rolls at the Morgantown Glassware Guild have increased to almost $5,000 weekly, it was announced last week by the General Manager, Joseph Haden, as the co-operative organization began its third year of operations.

Almost quintupling the original pay roll of the Guild, these former employees of the Morgantown Glass Works, now co-operative managers as well as co-operative workers, attribute the increased business to conditions caused by the Epropean war.

"As much as 50 per cent of the Guild's sales in the past several months have been in markets formerly dominated by similar lines of tableware from Belgium and other European countries," said Mr. Haden. "In fact, orders were so heavy last fall, the season when tableware business is at its peak, that plans were begun to repair the plant's furnace, in order to increase the output."

To accomplish the planned repairs entirely a shutdown of from six to eight weeks the early part of the coming summer has been agreed upon by the co-operative managers. In the meantime a small day-tank has supplemented the production of the guild which now employs 130 persons as compared with its original membership of 60.

Employment has been steady from the beginning; business was so brisk during the past summer that the glasworkers passed up the usual two-week shutdown given the trade for a vacation.

That the workers themselves should decide to pass up the vacation and again to decree a six to eight weeks shutdown this coming summer is an indication of how genuinely they have changed from the attitude of mere employee, impersonal and self-seeking, to that of company co-operative managers, with an eye to mutual as well as to personal benefits.

The Guild operates in one of Morgantown's oldest industrial plants, started in 1900 as the Economy Tumbler Company and changed about 10 years ago to the Morgantown Glass Works. In 1938 the privately owned plant shut down for lack of business; at least the income was not sufficient to justify keeping the plant running.

When several months passed with no indication of the shop's opening again, and the workers had been reduced to no jobs at all in some cases and to WPA pinch-hitting in others, a band of these glassworkers got together, formed a co-operative, elected Mr. Haden, former plant superintendent their General Managar, and began an inspiring and profitable experiment in helping themselves on a sharing basis.

Early Flowering Branches to Force Indoors

By now in some localities, the vernal witch-hazel (Hamamelis vernalis) opens on warm winter days and lends a distinct innovation to the barren landscape. Branches of these may be brought in to act as a promise of later spring bloom. Tht blossoms are delightfully fragrant and look like bits of yellow string tied along the branches.

For years most of us have enjoyed the popular pussy willows, whose silvery catkins appear in late winter. A walk through the woods some day in the next two or three weeks will undoubtedly show you many clumps of this willow (Salix discolor), usually growing at the edges of swamps. Take along some sharp pruning shears to cut the branches and keep them in water on into the early summer until they develop roots; then you can plant them outdoors on your own grounds.

Pussy willows are among the best branches to shape and use in arrangements after the Japanese manner. Bend them gently in the fingers and keep on bending and manipulating until they stay in shape. Do not soak them in warm water as that only tends to make the "pussies" come out too fast and they bend quite as readily without the soaking.

Pussy willows can be used in conjunction with sprays of scrub pine. Or try a few gracefully-arched branches in a shallow container, with several showy blossoms such as camellias or wide-open tulips, at their base.

Other Popular Branches

Forsythia, magnolia, and Japanese quince are next in popularity for forcing indoors. As the shrubs are bare you can readily cut branches which offer the most interesting shapes.

The branches of these three shrubs offer greater success in forcing if they are plunged immediately into a tub of tepid water and kept there overnight. After that, place them in a deep container filled with water and keep them in partial shade in a room that is not too warm. When the blossoms start to come out, arrange the branches where you will most enjoy them. Forsythia, being a bright yellow, makes a cheerful gloom-chaser in large bunches; whereas magholia and quince arrange more artistically if fewer branches are used and these placed in lower, flatter containers. Study some of the many excellent books on flower arrangement and try to follow suggestions of ne arrangements given there.

Japanese quince has delicate pinky-orange flowers that are set, cuplike, close to the stems. Magnolia, being more of a tree, has coarser branches that need to be placed in fairly large containers. The blossoms, too, are larger than Japanese quince and make lovely pictures along the dark, knubbly branches. Some of them open their purple cups wide enough to show the white lining within; others only open part way, while one or two will stay in their bud formations.

Lilacs, crabapples, apples, and cherries have all been successfully forced indoors. They do not open quite as readily as the blossoms previously mentioned, but some very satisfactory results have been attained.

Watch Buds Unfold

Most fun of all is to pick a branch with which you are unfamiliar and bring it indoors in early spring. Choose one with well-swollen buds, immerse it in warm water like the others, then set it directly in your living room or wherever you want it, and watch it unfold. Sometimes you will have fuzzy catkins appearing at the ends of the twigs, or fountains of tiny flowers such as are offered by the maple trees, along with the bright new leaves.

A little later you can find early-blooming plants in a sheltered place in the garden which you can dig up to enjoy inside. Small violets in a sunny spot even in New England, and often further south, have their buds unfolding as early as March. These will develop and bloom for you for several weeks in the persistent warmth of the house.

Some of the early-flowering bulbs like crocuses and scilla and chionodoxa can be brought in too. Dig deep enough to get the whole plants, however, for if you cut off the bulbs the plants will not be good to set out again after they have finished their indoor bloom.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday feature.

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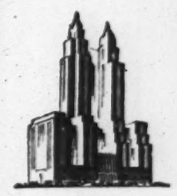

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One Afternoon's Adventure

THE INTERIOR of the shop was dim and empty, as I pushed open the door. A bell tinkled above my head. The smell of old books—a blend of wood-smoke, mustard, cinnamon, and honest dust—was powerful, but their colors were mild. Lavender, dun, and gray-blue bindings faded into each other along every wall.

Presently, from behind a mammoth pile of volumes in the rear of the shop, there emerged a white-bearded gentleman in an old velvet jacket and tweed trousers. His watch chain could have ended in nothing else than a gold "turnip." From the open book he carried, I guessed that I had disturbed his reading.

"I'm collecting autograph manuscripts," I began tentatively. "Have you anything here?"

I watched for the bemused expression which, that afternoon, had clouded the faces of nine other book-dealers at my query. But he actually chuckled.

"Why, yes! You must excuse me," he glanced apologetically down at the book in his hand. "I was just taking a little repose. Come this way, please."

* * *

I followed him; and so I was led into a box of a room where a fire danced gaily, and a mug of cocoa stood upon the hearth. He produced some enormous folios, dusting them carefully with his handkerchief.

"If you were to take a look at these—Excuse me while I finish my beverage."

I went through the packets of letters, with their rich brown ink and neatly sloping calligraphy. Minor statesmen and "old families," refusing and accepting luncheon invitations with polished little notes—these seemed to be all.

* * *

As if to atone for my rather obvious disappointment, he started to chat about the more romantic occasions of autograph hunting. Sipping his cocoa, he recalled a day, soon after the French Revolution, when a Paris fishmonger wrapped his wares in a letter written by Marie Antoinette and handed them to a young collector from over the Channel. He spoke of the American collectors' dream-prize—a letter signed "Button Gwinnett." Many aspirants to the Fifty-six Signers lack only his obscure and rarely-penned name. He joked about the Shakespeare forgeries of William Henry Ireland, whose rhymed play, put forward as a newly-discovered manuscript by the other William, was so feebly composed that the audience rebelled.

Twilight gathered fast beyond the small window. I held one more sheet to the firelight. Another note, declining an invitation. But there was something fuller about its wording. Then I saw the signature, bold and distinct—"Wm. Wordsworth." Astonished, I spoke the name aloud.

"I'd like to have this! What do you—" My voice trailed off. It was an effort to speak of money.

"Wordsworth? Oh, yes, him! What do you think of him?"

I was taken aback. He continued: "I used to read him a good deal. In particular, I used to notice this:

'There was a time when meadow, grove
and stream
The earth and every common sight,
To me did seem
Apparelled in celestial light,
The glory and the freshness of a dream.'

"Very fine, too! Only I never could agree with that: 'There *was* a time—' When I see the country—the lights on the snow, or the fierce-colored spring grass, or the fox-brown leaves in autumn, I say to myself: 'Wordsworth wrote good enough poetry, but he made a few errors in sentiment, as you might put it. Now's the time for a poet to be on fire at those things!' Tuck him into your pocket. You can have him for nothing!"

* * *

There was a pause. I observed a twinkle in his eye.

"Maybe you are thinking I'm not much of a salesman. That's true. I don't need to be. For a good many years, I wore farm gaiters and the kind of boots that go on either foot; and I used to get up by starlight in winter, and the first pale snatch of sunlight on warm days. I drove a Berkshire wagon with blue wheels and a yellow body, and I had my seed sown broadcast. But I'd always a taste for poetry and all books—not a classical taste, maybe; but I loved them, and I got at life through them. I used to think: 'Some day I'll have a little book place of my own, and I won't need money! I'll buy, but I won't be too anxious about selling.' I've done enough of that in my life, and I'm right fed up with working out the profits on barley and swedes. Books are different. So that's how it was. And don't forget now, if you have anything for me to buy, bring it along."

"But you can't use more books!"

"I don't mind, Miss. I like to see them about."

He took up his own volume, and consulted the turnip watch.

"H'm. This is a Macaulay. If you'll pardon me—and be sure to take your Wordsworth—the poor fellow. A very good afternoon."

D. D.

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER": *A Woodcut by Timothy Hanley*

MRS. HANLEY'S WOODCUT, "Winter," illustrates in simple but dramatic fashion two horsemen doggedly plodding on their way in a snowstorm.

The print is full of movement and atmosphere; vividly it conjures up the bleakness of the winter's day. Mrs. Hanley has refrained from loading her block with unnecessary detail. Instead, she has imaginatively evoked her scene with the simplest means, which in her hands become more effective than more elaborate methods would have been. The white horse suggests the snowy landscape better than any amount of more literal interpretation. And the front horseman, with bent head, advancing into the blizzard, indicates the effort required alike by men and horses to make their way in the teeth of the weather. The artist's economy of detail, making the most of every telling line, suggests, more in approach than precisely in technique, the winter prints from Japanese wood blocks.

A Good Serviceable News Item

I HAD never known before how hard it is to write an item. A good serviceable item of ten lines is likely to represent a great deal of special knowledge and skill. One must be acquainted with the kindred of the Jones family, and know which cousins live in Watertown, and that Mrs. Jones always stops on the way to see her sister, but that Mr. Jones does not. Perhaps it all seems trivial, but I hardly think it is more trivial than most human concerns. Even with all the information at hand, it takes more than a pedestrian journalist to put the facts together so that they will tell the story clearly, politely, and without putting any member of the Jones family in a wrong light.

Mr. Sampson had a sure instinct for items. His were always gracious, and his ability to make them so was a high and an important ability. . . .

Often it is more difficult to write easily of the homely, intimate things than it is to write of battles and conflagrations and Arctic explorations. City columnists make fun of many of the familiar old forms of country items. For instance they deride the expression, "Mrs. Fred Smith visited relatives in town one day this week." Why not, the learned mind says, either state which day Mrs. Smith made her visit, or leave out the "one day" entirely? Well, it is a long story. The chances are that the country correspondent does not know just which day Mrs. Smith made her visit, and cannot find out without wasting a lot of time and money in telephone calls. But to say simply that Mrs. Smith was in town this week would give a wrong impression. An interesting part of the item is that the visit was a short one, and the correspondent does well in putting in the "one day" to inform readers as to exactly the sort of trip Mrs. Smith was making. The correspondent does not know, either, just how many of her dozen-odd relatives the lady called upon, and if he tried to put in a list of names and left someone out by accident, the Smiths would be offended. Anyway, the matter is of no great importance, and by the standards of the life of the town the one line item is quite adequate. There are times to expand, and there are times to let well enough alone. —From "Country Editor," by HENRY BEETLE HOUGH. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Sleigh Ride

There was a night of sleigh bells. The
good brown horses
wore overcoats of frost and the air was
such
that laughter pealed, the harness leather
creaked,
our driver slapped his mittened hands;
each sound
was sharp to the ear and all the senses
sharp.
We took the back road over the wooded
ridge,
eight miles to town, five miles away by
the valley,
to see a moving picture that did not
move us.
At least it is forgotten long ago.
The tracks of our sled glittered like rails
of steel
drawn away behind us in the moonlight.

LOUIS STODDARD

Lingering in the Street Of Anatole France

REVERENCE LESSENS with the years, and the habit of visiting holy places loses its sway, yet it was not in youth, it was when I was well over thirty, that I found myself one autumn morning in that short street of low houses, not far from the Arc de Triomphe, which is now named the Villa Said and which will some day be named after Anatole France.

Look, my friend had told me, not remembering the number, for the house with the old man's head for a knocker or doorbell, a head made of old Florentine bronze. As long as I dared I stood not far from this door, hoping that M. Anatole France would come out or at least show his face at a window. He did not appear. . . . Perhaps he was away from Paris in some Italian town, bending over a drawing or an old coin, lifting his head now and then to look across the gardens at some line made by the hills. However this may have been, I had to take myself off at last without seeing the writer whose books have charmed, as no one else's have charmed, all the middle years of my life. . . .

Has anyone in any age been more sensitive to the difference between ugliness and beauty, between ignobleness and generosity, between hardness and gentleness of heart? For him these three are the same differences. . . . Anatole France has a clearness no one can miss his way in, even at first, but this clearness is not all. All he has, all he is—this no one can know who has not lived long in the Ile-de-France, who is not in love with its looks and its ways. . . .

He was born on an Ionian island, and looked long at reliefs on Greek temples. . . . He has lingered over the violence and learning of the Renaissance, its superb and cruel joy of living, its medals and paintings and smaller bronzes. He has been at home in oldest and in eighteenth-century France, although Racine is the Frenchman he loved best. In the France of yesterday he has been an exile. . . .

It is years now since Anatole France looked out of his window, watched the crowds going along the quais that border the Seine, saw them as the posterity of the great French writers, and thought the chance slight of their appreciating these masters with justice. I have a little more faith in the men and women of the future, in the posterity of Anatole France.—From "Books and Things," by PHILIP LITTELL. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

La Source d'Eau vive

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS LES RÉGIONS montagneuses, les ruisseaux sont limpides, leur eau est toujours fraîche. Ils ne peuvent vieillir, ils ne se lassent jamais. Leur charme, le bien qu'ils offrent spontanément à tous, symbolisent ce que Dieu assure à l'homme — la bonté, l'intelligence, l'amour qu'Il nous donne éternellement. Méditer dans un esprit de prière l'image que présente le ruisseau encourage en nous le désir d'avoir part aux eaux pures de l'Amour et de la Vérité.

Dans le désert, les enfants d'Israël furent divinement soutenus, comme en donna la preuve l'eau qui jaillit du rocher. Moïse comprenait Dieu spirituellement; il était plein de foi, prêt à reconnaître la loi divine et à lui obéir, et ces qualités firent apparaître d'une manière tangible les ressources toujours présentes. Ce qui restaura la multitude errante, ce fut la confirmation de la suprématie divine.

Aujourd'hui, la Science Chrétienne offre le même réconfort, la même assurance; grâce à elle, ceux qui cherchent la Vérité peuvent vaincre la méfiance humaine par une rassérénante communion avec Dieu. Lorsqu'on perçoit la présence et l'activité de l'Amour divin, on a preuve sur preuve de Sa protection et l'on voit disparaître les anciennes croyances ignorantes ou craintives. Ainsi l'on s'éveille au grand fait que Dieu a créé tout ce qui est réel, bon, éternel; que Sa bonté, qui se répand d'une manière continue, ne peut se changer en une chose diamétralement opposée. En face de difficultés apparentes, le disciple qui comprend la vraie nature du bien n'admettra pas qu'un faux sens puisse le priver de ce qui est indissolublement uni à la Vie, à Dieu. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, aux pages 12 et 13, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Dans la Science divine, où les prières sont mentales, *tous* peuvent se prévaloir de Dieu comme étant 'un secours [toujours présent] dans les détresses.' L'Amour est impartial et universel dans son adaptation et dans ses dispensations. C'est la fontaine jaillissante qui crie: 'O vous tous qui êtes altérés, venez à la source des eaux.'"

Mais que dirons-nous des régions mentales désertiques d'où les eaux vives paraissent absentes, où les conflits et la violence prétendent masquer l'Amour et son rayonnement divin? L'Amour est-il efficace dans un milieu qui paraît aride, où la haine semble répandre son amertume? Oui certes, car le discernement et la démonstration de la réalité spirituelle sont possibles en toute circonstance, en quelque lieu que ce soit. On peut s'éveiller du mal, ce songe mesmérique. Le sens matériel de pénurie peut être vaincu. A moins d'être soutenue par la fausse croyance, l'erreur ne saurait apparaître ou persister; elle doit prendre fin lorsque, grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, on en reconnaît la nature, qu'on voit en elle un mensonge, une supercherie. Le Christ Jésus vint démasquer et détrôner le mensonge du mal; il accomplit cette œuvre à fond, enseignant et prouvant que Dieu est la seule présence, l'unique pouvoir. Même avant l'époque de Jésus, lorsque Agar, la servante, était dans la détresse, un message angélique lui révéla que les choses nécessaires pour elle-même et pour Ismaël étaient à sa portée. Cette femme et son enfant, sans foyer, errant dans des régions arides, désespérant de leur vie, furent conduits à chercher la protection divine, et ils en éprouvèrent les bienfaits.

Pour peu qu'on saisisse la nature de l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu, et le grand fait spirituel que — selon le récit inspiré de la création contenu dans le premier chapitre de la Genèse — toute réalité procède de l'Entendement divin, cette compréhension chasse la croyance à la matérialité de l'homme. La Science Chrétienne met en lumière la paternité et la maternité de Dieu; ce sublime concept délivre la pensée et l'arrache au désespoir, à l'apathie, à l'ignorance, au péché. Comprise et appliquée d'une manière juste, la Science Chrétienne guérit tous les maux. Elle enseigne l'accessibilité présente des ressources divines; elle nous apprend à reconnaître cette abondance et à l'utiliser. Toutefois, si l'on recherche avant tout non les précieuses qualités de l'Esprit, mais les avantages matériels, on s'expose — jusqu'à ce qu'on soit mieux éclairé — à ne pas connaître la félicité du bien. Jésus prouva la puissance du bien en vivant celui-ci et en laissant prévaloir ses effets immanquables, qui corrigeaient les circonstances matérielles. Mrs. Eddy nous fait nettement voir que pour les sens matériels, la Vérité est cachée, tandis qu'elle se révèle à la conscience pénétrée de l'esprit de Christ.

Dans ses chants, le Psalmiste célèbre "le Dieu de Jacob, qui change le rocher en nappe d'eau, le granit en source jaillissante" (Psaume 114:7, 8). Même si elle paraît aussi dure qu'un rocher, la volonté humaine n'est pas en mesure d'enrayer ou d'arrêter la bonté de Dieu toujours active. Au contraire, le pouvoir divin détruit la résistance de la volonté mortelle, il écarte tous les obstacles apparents. Saul persécutait les chrétiens; mais quand il fut affranchi par la destruction du faux concept qui l'avait aveuglé, il put, sous le nom de Paul, voir ce qu'exigeait l'Amour et s'y montrer obéissant. Cette lumière divine rénova complètement le penser du futur apôtre; elle révéla — comme elle le fait encore aujourd'hui pour les chercheurs sincères — la présence du Christ, de la Vérité. A l'instar de Paul, ces disciples avanceront vers des sphères de pensée et d'action nouvelles, guéris par la grâce divine qu'auparavant ils ne pouvaient accepter parce qu'ils ne la voyaient pas.

Toutes choses sont possibles quand on se rend compte que l'homme reflète éternellement l'Ame, qui pourvoit sans cesse à nos besoins. L'individualité véritable est à l'abri dans l'unité qui subsiste entre le Père et le fils, Dieu et l'homme. Trouvons le repos dans cette douce assurance de protection, qui fait tomber les prétendus fardeaux de la chair. Cherchons, acceptons les eaux vives — le pouvoir et la présence de Dieu — qui partout offrent à chacun l'abondance du bien.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Such, If You Like, Is Toronto

I TRAVELLED most of the way from Ottawa to Toronto by water. But between Ottawa and Prescott then, and later from Toronto to Niagara Falls, and thence to Sarnia, there is a good deal of Southern Ontario to be seen—the part which has counted as Ontario so far. And I saw it through a grey-pink mist of *Heimweh*. For after the States and after Quebec, it is English. There are weather-beaten farm-houses, rolling country, thickets of trees, little hills green and grey in the distance, decorous small fields, orchards, and, I swear, a hedge or two. Most of the towns we went through are a little too vivacious or too pert to be European. But there seemed to be real villages occasionally, and the land had a quiet air of occupation. Men have lived contentedly on this land. . . . Away north the wild begins, and is only now being brought into civilization, inhabited, made productive, explored, and exploited. But this country has seen the generations pass and won something of that repose and security which countries acquire from the sight. . . .

Toronto (pronounced *T'ranto*, please) is difficult to describe. It has an individuality, but an elusive one; yet not through any queerness or difficult shade of eccentricity; a subtly normal, an indefinably obvious personality. It is a healthy, cheerful city (by modern standards); a clean-shaven, pink-faced, respectably dressed, fairly energetic, unintellectual, passably sociable, well-to-do, public-school-and-'varsity sort of city. . . .

Such is Toronto. A brisk city of getting on for a half million inhabitants. The largest British city in Canada (in spite of the cheery Italian faces that pop up at you out of excavations in the streets).—From "Letters From America," by RUPERT BROOKE. (New York: Scribner.)

Fountain of Living Waters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE MOUNTAIN STREAM is pure and refreshing. It never grows old; it never grows weary. Its loveliness and spontaneous outpouring for one and all hint at the nature of God's provision for man, His eternal provision of goodness, intelligence, and love. Prayerful contemplation of this analogy encourages one to partake of the pure waters of Truth and Love.

The divine protection that guarded the children of Israel in the wilderness was attested when water gushed from the rock. Moses' spiritual understanding of God, his faith and willingness to discern and obey divine law, brought ever-present supply into visible manifestation. What refreshed these wanderers was the confirmation of God's supremacy.

Today, Christian Science is offering the same steadfast comfort to seekers for Truth, enabling them to conquer human distrust by reassuring communion with God. To those becoming aware of the presence and activity of divine Love, proof after proof of His protection replaces former beliefs of ignorance and fear. This brings an awakening to the great fact that God has created all that is real, good, and eternal, and that His goodness, being continuously bestowed, cannot lapse into its opposite. Under seeming difficulties one who understands the true nature of good does not admit that any false sense can bar from his experience that which is inseparable from Life, God. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has said (pp. 12, 13): "In divine Science, where prayers are mental, *all* may avail themselves of God as 'a very present help in trouble.' Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"

But what of the mental deserts where no springs appear, where strife and greed would obscure Love and its divine outflowing? Can Love avail in conditions which seemingly are barren and bitter with hatred? Yes, for the discernment and demonstration of spiritual reality are possible in any circumstance, in every place. The mesmeric dream of evil can be broken. The material sense of lack can be vanquished. Error cannot appear or continue without false belief to sustain it, and it must end when, through spiritual understanding, it is recognized as an imposition, a lie. Christ Jesus came to uncover and depose the lie of evil, and he did so fully, teaching and proving that God is the only presence and power. Even before Jesus' day, an angelic message revealed to the bondwoman, Hagar, the needed provision for herself and her child. Homeless and wandering, despairing refugees in a strange country, they were led to seek and to experience divine protection.

Even a little comprehension of the nature of man, in God's likeness, and of the basic spiritual fact that all reality proceeds from divine Mind, as set forth in the inspired record of creation in the first chapter of Genesis, casts out belief in man as material. The glorious concept of God's fatherhood and motherhood, as explained in Christian Science, rescues thought from despair and apathy, ignorance and sin. When understood and rightly applied, Christian Science heals every ill. It teaches the present availability of divine supply, and it shows how to recognize and utilize this abundance. Those searching only for material benefits, instead of desiring the precious qualities of Spirit, may miss the blessing of good until better instructed. Jesus proved the power of good by living it and letting its sure results prevail over every material circumstance. And Mrs. Eddy makes clear that while Truth is hidden from the material senses, it is revealed to that consciousness which is imbued with the Christ-spirit.

The Psalmist sings of "the God of Jacob; which turned the rock into a standing water, the flint into a fountain of waters" (Psalms 114:7, 8). Human will, however flinty it may appear, has no power to check or to bar the ever-active goodness of God. Instead, the divine power destroys the resistance of mortal will and removes all seeming barriers. Saul, who persecuted the Christians, when freed by the rending of the false concept that blinded him, could then, as Paul, see and obey the demands of Love. This divine light produced a complete renovation of his thinking, revealing the presence of the Christ, Truth, as it is doing to earnest seekers today. Like Paul, these seekers will press forward to new thought and action, healed by a divine bestowal, unseen, and so unaccepted, before.

All things are possible when we are mindful that man forever reflects Soul, which is constantly meeting the human need. True individuality is secure in the unity which exists between Father and son, God and man. Let us rest in this sweet sense of protection, for it can lift the seeming burdens of the flesh. Let us seek and accept the living waters of God's power and presence, which offer to everyone everywhere abundance of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1941

Strike Trend Declining Throughout the N. E. Area

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England is showing a trend against strikes as collective bargaining relations are becoming better established, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, reported here today.

Dr. Myers attributed the decline of strife to Federal and State labor laws lending the encouragement of government to labor organization, to the economic strength of workers, to acceptance of collective bargaining by employers, and also to a larger recourse to arbitration.

"The situation has changed from one of hostility between employers and unions to collaboration of employers and unions under the terms of negotiated agreements," the New England head of the Labor Board commented.

"So far as I can recall there has been but a single plant in New England engaged in defense production work in which a strike has occurred since the beginning of 1940."

He based his analysis in part on a tabulation of Labor Board cases in this region during 1940. This showed fewer new cases arising last year as compared with the year before, fewer strikes, and more labor elections.

Larger Percentage

"New England in the past has been the scene of a larger percentage of the labor troubles of the country than was to be expected from its proportion of the nation's non-agricultural workers," said Dr. Myers.

"Though we have only about 7 per cent of the non-agricultural employees, yet from 1927 through 1936, we had 12.7 per cent of all the strikes, and these involved 10.5 per cent of all the man-days lost by such disputes throughout the country.

"Since then there has been a gradual reduction in New England's share of the strikes until today it is between 5 and 6 per cent, which is less than the proportion of New England's non-agricultural employees to the total. The Labor Board's experience in New England also shows a similar reduction in labor disputes.

"For example in 1937 the Board had 649 new cases filed in its Boston office. That was the peak of the period of the Board's existence. In 1939 the new cases dropped to 467 and last year to 414. Thus the decrease from 1937 to 1940 amounted to 40 per cent.

More Acceptance

"Meantime the number of labor elections, designed to determine whether a particular organization represents a majority of the workers and is entitled to be the sole bargaining agency for all the workers, increased from 65 in 1937 to 74 in 1940.

"This evidences that there is more and more acceptance of the principles and the spirit of the legislation, since there are fewer and fewer violations of the law involved in the new cases brought to our attention.

"Not only does our experience show more peaceful relationships at the initiation phase of labor disturbances, which is about as far as we get into industrial affairs, but we know for a fact that the contractural relations that are usually established after an election are continued year after year on a harmonious basis. That is, providing that inter-union rivalry does not upset the applecart.

"Unless there is some inter-union friction, we are rarely called back into the same situation except to give informal advice.

"As a matter of fact the rivalry between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is not an important issue numerically in this region, although in the situations where it does occur it is usually serious and difficult to resolve, frequently repeating itself year after year.

"I would also ascribe a great deal of the harmony to the fact that there is greater and greater acceptance of arbitration clauses in labor agreements providing for no strikes or lockouts during the period of the contract. Possibility of friction still remains at the expiration of an agreement over the settlement of terms of the new contract, but there, too, in New England at least, employers and workers appear to be civilized enough to work out the matter peacefully.

Trend Will continue

"I feel the trend that I have just described will continue in 1941. This means more and more negotiation of differences on a level-headed basis. There is, however, the possibility that any abrupt increase in the cost of living may leave workers' income lagging so considerably, as it usually has in the past, as to cause serious wage disputes in spite of the will of the parties to avoid them.

"There is also the possibility of friction where increased employment and increased organization of such employees may result in more collective bargaining by novices."

Statistics for New England Region of National Labor Relations Board

	1940	1939
New cases	414	467
Cases closed during year	434	451
Elections	74	51
Valid votes cast	28,994	15,545
How Closed		
Adjusted	226	229
Dismissed	62	72
Withdrawn	117	37
Transferred to Labor Board headquarters in Wash.	29	113
	434	451
Strikes settled by Board	21	39
Strikes averted	7	8
Pending cases 1/1/41	69	
Pending cases 1/1/40		89
Workers involved	18,760	12,514
Workers reinstated after strike or lockout	1,754	6,956
Workers reinstated after discriminatory discharge	241	281

His Third Pair

By a Staff Photographer

Knits for "Tommy"

William T. Wilson, of Boston, but who hails from Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland, "makes" with the needles, as he turns out his third pair of socks for the British. Mr. Wilson during the last month has completed, in addition to socks, a sweater, scarf, and wristers, which he has turned over to the English Speaking Union for shipment to England.

Compensation Benefits Urged For Selectees

Advisory Council asks for legislation as word of extension of time of service is reported.

Unemployment compensation benefits built up by persons drafted or inducted into military service would not only be preserved but built up throughout the term of service under legislation recommended today by the Advisory Council of the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

At the same time the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries was advised that "official" word will soon be sent from Washington that Massachusetts men inducted into service for a year will have their time extended to 15 months.

Representative George T. Walsh (D) of Lowell, supporting his bill providing for immediate lump sum payments of unemployment benefits accumulated thus far, declared:

Soon Be Informed

"I know—and you will soon be officially informed—that the men now in the service will stay in for at least 15 months. It is only right that the dependents of these boys get the money due them. A great many will be in the service longer than we expect."

Representative Walsh did not disclose the source of his information.

Speaking for the legislation filed by the advisory council, Prof. Morris B. Lambie, chairman, warned the legislators that if such provisions as the council supports are not written into the law, selective service draftees and National Guard members will run the risk of losing benefits resulting from private employment prior to their military service.

For Building Up

The bill proposed by the Council provides for preservation of the employee benefits as of the day military service begins and for building up of benefits during the time of service.

The legislation also would cover those persons who volunteered for the one-year selective service training but evidently would exclude those men volunteering for regular army service, a provision which was immediately attacked by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Professor Lambie admitted the cost of the legislation upon the unemployment compensation fund would be great and the administrative detail considerable, but said it was only justifiable under the circumstances.

Apply for Job

The Professor explained that the Council's bill provides that a returning soldier must, within 40 days, make application to his former employer for his former position. If the employer finds that he cannot re-employ the soldier because of changed conditions the soldier will become immediately eligible for unemployment compensation benefits ranging up to the maximum of $300. He added that this 40-day provision makes it "almost a prima facie case for the old employer to prove that he cannot rehire the returning soldier."

Everett F. Connelly, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, expressed complete agreement with the Advisory Council's proposed legislation. He unalterably opposed other bills before the committee providing that when a person goes into selective service he shall be entitled to immediate payment of his unemployment compensation benefits to his dependents or if he has none to himself.

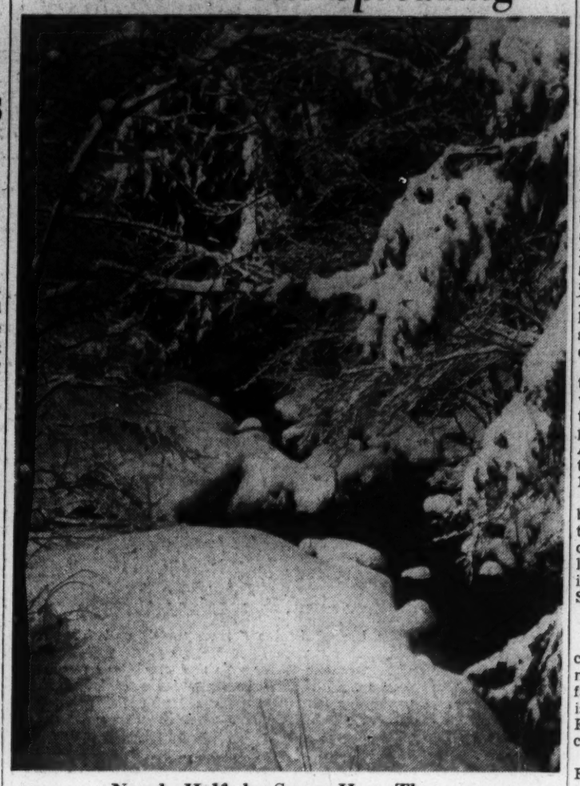
Amount to Bounty

Mr. Connelly declared such a payment would amount to a bounty for enlistment or for induction into military service which is specifically prohibited by Federal law.

Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy urged passage of his bill to exempt from unemployment compensation taxation of any pay given to selective service draftees or volunteers by their employers. At present the employers pay a 2.7 per cent tax on salaries, an amount which goes into the unemployment compensation fund.

Representative Hedges said he knew of at least three employers who would give their drafted employees at least part pay during their military service period if they were not required to pay the usual tax on the amount. The legislation, he added, would encourage other private employers to follow the same practice.

Town Forests Spreading



Nearly Half the States Have Them

Glimpse of Granville, Mass., town forest. Conservation plan makes money for many communities besides furnishing recreation area and wild life sanctuary. Some towns have sold enough wood from their forests to cut their taxes.

Town Forests in Bay State Blazed Trail for the Nation

Today about 2,000 American communities own forests. They cover about 3,000,000 acres in 27 states.

It is partly because little virgin timber is left that the movement for town forests has gained momentum. The experience of Massachusetts has helped to promote this conservation movement.

The Bay State has 121 town forests, covering 35,819 acres. Back in 1913, the Legislature passed the Town Forest Act, largely because of the splendid work already done by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association. This act provides that trees will be provided free to those communities which will establish a forest.

In a few instances, the income from the forest not only has paid all the community bills, but has actually meant a dividend to the residents. Here are a few typical cases of what town forests are doing in Massachusetts:

Russell is a town of 1,200 high up in the Berkshire hills. The town's forest has 3,000 acres. Some 15 years ago, Russell's story was the same as hundreds of northeastern places. There are many acres of upland marginal soil; there were many typical abandoned farms. The few upland farms that were lived upon contributed very little to the town's taxes. So some real town planning was done. The selectmen moved the back-roads families to better land nearer the center of town. Money that had been used for roads and small schools was saved.

And those hill farms became a town forest! About 250,000 trees were planted. Already, dividends have come in from cordwood and posts. Town costs have been decreased. Year by year the income will increase and help reduce expenses further.

Westfield's forest has 5,404 acres on which 750,000 trees have been planted. The forest was established, as have been a great majority everywhere, to protect the city's water supply. Not only has it done that, but 5,000 cords of wood have been taken off in one year for the welfare department; it has given work to the unemployed. One part is a recreation area; all is a sanctuary for wild birds and animals.

Groton, famed for its schools, is also gaining fame through its War Memorial town forest. The forest has been more than self-supporting from the beginning, and in a decade regular crops (will begin to be harvested. Another interesting point is that Groton has made its forest a wild flower sanctuary. This is perhaps the first town forest in the United States to do so. Practically all the town forests provide posts for highway fences, trees and shrubs for town planting, and cordwood.

Petersham illustrates a situation faced by hundreds of communities. It had a town farm, or Poor Farm, as it is frequently called. There were 99 acres in it, and the town fathers were planning to sell. However, the late Prof. R. T. Fisher, who was director of the Harvard Experimental Forest in the same town, persuaded the townspeople to convert it into a town forest. First of all, there was enough mature white pine to bring in $5,200. Actually, this was more than anyone had offered for the farm!

Now, many young trees have been set out; the acreage has been increased; cordwood is sold each year or used for welfare.

What are the purposes behind the town forests? Forests guarantee water supply. It has been economically worthwhile. It means free recreation areas for people, a change to get into the open, and learn about Nature. Finally, the forests are sanctuaries for the birds and animals.

High Court Ruling Evens N. E.-Southern Wages

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Extreme importance is attached to the United States Supreme Court's Wage Hour decision by the New England cotton textile industry. In effect, yesterday's ruling upholding the Fair Labor Standards Law, eliminates the wage differential which heretofore has given Southern manufacturers about a 20 per cent edge over New England competitors, and which has undoubtedly been the largest single factor in causing Northern cotton mills to move to the South.

Henceforth, the base pay for all textile workers, North and South, will be 32½ cents an hour, the rate that New England makers supported when the Wage and Hour Administration held hearings on the matter early in the summer of 1939.

Importance of the decision can be reckoned when it is recalled that approximately one-half the cost of manufacturing cotton goods lies in wages. A 20 per cent saving in labor costs obviously gave Southern mills a great advantage.

South Has Most Plants

This was particularly true in the coarst, cheaper weaves which did not require special skills in manufacture. Nearly all such looming is now done in the South, New England retaining only the higher count fabrics.

The economic effects on New England have been everywhere visible. The single town of Fall River, Mass., lost 3,000,000 spindles from 1921 to 1935, leaving less than 1,000,000 in operation. Valuation of mill buildings and machinery in that one town declined from $100,000,000 to $12,000,000 as many of the looms were shipped South.

In New England as a whole, the industry shrank from 18,000,000 spindles to 7,000,000 in the single decade, 1920 to 1930.

The imposition of uniform hours has served in recent years to narrow the margin somewhat, but the differential in wages has sufficed to keep the big end of the industry below the Mason Dixon line.

Resisted By New England

Following the hearings before the Wage Hour Administration in Washington, Southern interests sought to have a differential written in the law. This was resisted by New England manufacturers, led by a strenuous Washington battle by Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Failing to obtain legislation, the Southern interests took the question to the Supreme Court, which has now ruled against them.

It is possible that some of the New England cities, like Fall River, which have shown resourcefulness in weathering partial liquidation of their cotton textile industries by attracting diversified manufacturing, will focus a part of the rehabilitation efforts on trying to reestablish some of the mills closed here in recent years.

U. S. Policy Groups in Boston Mean Frank Airing of Views

The struggle between opposing groups in the United States over the future course of the Nation's foreign policy—one side urging passage of the Lend-Lease bill, the other demanding America avoid war no matter what the cost—reached New England today in full force.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies opened headquarters in Boston to intensify its support of the Lend-Lease bill, and the America First Committee, seeking to keep the Country out of war, announced a big rally in Symphony Hall, Thursday evening, with Gen. Hugh Johnson the chief speaker.

Mass Meeting Ahead

Prominent Boston citizens are sponsoring both the rival groups, indicating that the issues raised by the Lend-Lease bill and the whole question of America's future foreign policy will be thoroughly threshed out on New England's public platforms within the next few weeks.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, with Edmund Burke as local Chairman, opened its new headquarters in Newspaper Row, 245 Washington Street. An intensive drive was begun in support of the Lend-Lease bill, and it was announced that a huge mass meeting will be staged in its behalf in about three weeks with Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget and Chairman of the National Board of the Committee, the chief speaker.

Aid Committee's Statement

As the Committee opened its drive for the bill, the following statement was given out:

The Lend-Lease bill does not give the President power to send American ships into the war zone, convoy shipping with American warships, declare war, send American troops to Europe, seize foreign ships in our ports, or to "write a check for anything he wants to spend" contrary to many unofficial interpretations.

The bill, on the other hand, would speed aid to Britain, would be well within the bounds of democratic ideals in giving certain powers to the President and would permit repair of British warships in our ports, giving greater assurance of continued British control of the Atlantic.

Members of the Boston branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies include: Mrs. Harold Colledge, Mrs. Constantine Pertzoff, Henry Parkman, Jr., William J. Barry, Col. William Blake, Mrs. Colin MacDonald, Daniel Bloomfield, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Hugh Dysart, Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, Col. William Keville, John Kiley, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Thomas A. Mahoney, Paul Rothwell, Harry Shattuck, Stuart Rand, Alexander Sullivan, Stanley W. Wisnioski.

The Greater Boston America First Committee is headed by James Bayley, Jr., as Temporary Chairman, assisted by Mrs. E. Sohier Welch of Boston, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Margaret Daly, Headquarters Chairman; Tudor Gardiner, Jr., son of Ex-Gov. Tudor Gardiner of Maine, Publicity Chairman; Mrs. Ezra Thayer of Boston, William S. Ballard of Medford, Mrs. Hanna Connors of Milton, President of the American Mothers Neutrality League, and Mrs. Louis Arthur Coolidge, widow of the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Taft.

Picket Gives Up

A youthful picket parading in front of the newly opened headquarters of the Commitee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies on Washington Street today was jostled by the crowds and finally hustled off the scene by three World War veterans when he took to shouting attacks against President Roosevelt and the Lend-Lease bill pending in Congress.

Described by members of the crowd that quickly assembled at the location as "a student, a Communist, a member of the No Foreign War group," the youthful picket took up his stand about noon and paraded for 20 minutes before his shouting attracted the demonstration. He carried a number of buttons on his coat advocating isolationism for the United States.

The Committee's headquarters were only opened yesterday, inviting passersby to come in and write their Congressmen, the Committee taking care of the mailing. Red, white and blue decorations adorn the walls and an elaborate window display encourages aid to the Allies.

Vermont's Democracy Put 'On Record' by Moderators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Feb. 4 —Vermont moderators, meeting here to discuss the problems of town meeting, gathered around the microphone today and made phonograph records of a model town meeting. The object is to send to the rest of the Nation the story of Vermont democracy, a form of community government little known outside the confines of New England.

Orlando L. Martin, Plainfield Moderator of 39 years' service, swung the gavel and entertained motions on a variety of matters ranging from street lights to discontinuing a road, and his citizens (all moderators themselves) spoke and voted with all the vigor of the real town meeting.

The two-day conference continued after a talk last night by Prof. C. J. Friedrich of Harvard University, who told the moderators that the democracy of New England will long outlast the tyranny of enforced dictatorships because democracy springs from the folk lore of the people, and is a way of life. The dictators will fail because their people are not living their government.

In the afternoon Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor spoke to the moderators on "150 Years of Vermont Democracy." He told the group in his opening remarks that Vermont has the duty of sending the story of town meeting out to other people, to assure them that in these days when democracy is on the defense wherever it exists, Vermonters hold their heritage in sturdy hands.

He called this conference the most vital thing that has been done to dramatize the essence of American democracy, and said all people who believe in democracy as a way of life will take heart from the fact that Vermont moderators think enough of their obscure positions to get together and study ways of improving the conduct of meetings.

When Mr. Proctor concluded, the moderators were to discuss methods of observing Vermont's sesquicentennial next March in town meetings. While most of the moderators felt that some notice of the occasion should be taken, they felt that a town meeting is, first of all, a place of business, and that the importance of the day must not be sacrificed to pageantry.

Most Vermont towns will observe the sesquicentennial next month.

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing this afternoon; fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair, not much change in temperature; diminishing winds becoming gentle to moderate northerly tonight and gentle westerly tomorrow; lowest temperature tonight near 15 degrees.

All New England: Fair, considerably colder tonight; Wednesday fair and not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Diminishing winds becoming moderate northerly tonight and gentle variable Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh to strong north winds diminishing over extreme north portion and fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing over central and south portions. Weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	26	New Orleans	40	40
Chicago	22	20	New York	24	24
Denver	26	24	Norfolk	26	20
Kansas City	32	29	Philadelphia	24	24
Los Angeles	68	50	St. Louis	28	26
Miami	52	51	San Francisco	46	42
Minneapolis	25	25	Washington	23	23

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 4.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:04 p. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Wednesday, 5:29 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m.

Power Dispute In R. I. Settled

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4 (AP) —The Narragansett Electric Company labor dispute was settled today.

The settlement was announced by Gov. J. Howard McGrath, who in effect arbitrated the dispute in place of the five-member arbitration board agreed upon when the threatened strike of utilities employees was averted at 3 a. m., Jan. 16.

A 7½ per cent wage increase, the Governor said, was the major point of a contract which was to be signed immediately by the company and representatives of the Brotherhood of Utility Workers of New England.

Defense Duty Of Police Told By Bushnell

Declaring that fifth column activities have completely replaced the old artillery barrage for preparation for attack, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell told police chiefs of Massachusetts today that "every police department in the State should immediately begin to lay the groundwork" to combat sabotage and other fifth column trickery.

Mr. Bushnell spoke at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association at the Parker House, Boston.

"The handling of fifth columnists or subversive elements," he declared, "cannot be left to the Federal Bureau of Investigation alone. The police in this program of national defense must assume special responsibilities of a new kind.

"They must be prepared in countering espionage and preventing sabotage in essential industries. They must also be prepared to deal with planned disorders and unanticipated disasters."

Denying that national centralization of America's police systems was necessary, Mr. Bushnell expressed the opinion that decentralization of the systems was "a fundamental requisite for the maintenance of democratic government."

"We have very little danger of a Gestapo so long as the police are primarily responsible to their local communities," he said. "American police have already shown that centralization of control is not necessary for effective police work.

"I believe that there is enough inherent strength in our laws and courage and intelligence among our officials to strike that very difficult balance between adequate defense and the preservation of free institutions at the same time."

The Association elected Superintendent Edward M. Woods of the Metropolitan District Police to succeed Hector J. Pelletier of Cohasset as President. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was among the guests and spoke briefly, welcoming the chiefs to Boston.

Ten Deny Guilt In Fort Devens' No Work 'Racket'

Ten former Fort Devens laborers, charged with being involved in a wage-collecting racket at the military reservation, today pleaded not guilty before Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court in Boston.

The men were charged with conspiracy to commit larceny on Government property or with straight larceny. Two other men were indicted but failed to appear when called for arraignment this morning.

The indictments followed investigation by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents of complaints that men were receiving wages at the military reservation without working. According to Federal officials, the men presented work buttons to the foreman in the morning, but failed to appear for work during the rest of the day. No date has been set for trial.

Garment Trade Election

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP) —Representatives of the Har-Lee Company, a subsidiary of the Wentworth Company of Chicago, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union announced today they had made oral agreement to hold a consent election to determine representation of the 1,700 workers in collective bargaining.

Airport Land Bill Is Advanced

Legislation authorizing the City of Boston to cede to the Federal Government land adjoining the East Boston Airport for the purpose of building structures to house Army Air Corps personnel and equipment was passed to be engrossed by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, while the House of Representatives gave initial approval to the measure.

The War Department will not build permanent structures on the land unless it is deeded outright to the Federal Government.

Finnish Crew Reach Boston After Series of Adventures

Principal in a series of adventures on the high seas, the Finnish freighter Nagu—thrice captured since the outbreak of war in 1939—was today discharging cargo from South America at Pier 43 Hoosac Docks, Charlestown.

Capt. Aug. Ahnger, in command of the Nagu, today related his adventures and reiterated his belief in the freedom of the seas.

Shortly after the war started, Captain Ahnger said, his ship was picked up by a German patrol in the Baltic, taken to Hamburg and held there five weeks before being released. Later, he said, while en route from South America to Denmark with a cargo of grain, the Nagu was picked up by a French man-o'-war.

France, he explained, was then an active Ally of Britain and the Nagu was taken to Casablanca, Morocco, where it was held four weeks. During that time the cargo was seized by the French and disposed of to the British, The Nagu was then chartered to carry the cargo to Avonmouth under an agreement that freight charges would be paid by England. The grain was delivered and six months later the owners were notified that England has decided not to pay the freight charges, according to the Finnish Captain.

Last October while heading out of Petsamo, Finland, on the way to South America, the Nagu was taken for the third time. This time, the Captain explained, it was captured by an armed German trawler which escorted it to Wardo, Norway. The craft was held only 14 hours. Captain Ahnger said today that he and his crew were accorded fine treatment by each of his three "captors."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, first of ten Tuesday lectures by Margaret George on "Interior Decoration—Especially Styles of English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods." 7 to 8:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Impressions from the Summer in Mexico," illustrated with Kodachrome color slides, by Dr. Henry M. Willard, President of the Bureau of University Travel. Last of a series entitled "America Among the Nations," presented by the Bureau of University Travel. In the Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Berlioz to Stravinsky" by Robert Strassburg. Under the auspices of the South End Music School, 32 Rutland Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Open house concert by the Chamber Orchestra of the Longy School of Music. At the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston, open daily from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Egyptian Art" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m. Gallery talk on "English Paintings" by Mrs. Tanner at 2 p. m. Gallery talk on "Rhythm in the Jungle," illustrated, by Mrs. Laura Boulton, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Cambridge Project Plan

A $100,000 Cambridge project to improve 10 playgrounds throughout the City by using the services of 650 Work Projects Administration men has been recommended by William M. Hogan, Jr., Councilor-at-Large, and is being studied by City officials.

Record Budget in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley recommended today a General Fund budget of $60,826,349 for the next biennium, the biggest in the State's history. It was swelled by increases of $7,053,316, which he said reflected a "realistic view of our present needs within our ability to finance them."

Besides the $60,826,349 General Fund appropriations, Acting Budget Director Claude E. Taylor told newspapermen, the State will spend during the next biennium, exclusive of old-age and unemployment insurance benefits, $37,678,699 for the Highway Department and $14,432,883 for special services—a total of $112,937,931, compared with $107,673,810 for the current two years.

Governor Hurley confined his message almost exclusively to the General Fund budget, which covers the State's ordinary costs and expenses. The highway and other special funds, Mr. Taylor explained, are self-supporting.

Despite the proposed increases—principally for maintenance of new institutions, expansion of the trade-school system and higher wages for State employees—the Chief Executive estimated that the State could wipe out a prospective deficit of $2,025,000 in its old-age assistance fund and still have an approximate surplus of $1,600,000 at the close of the 1941-43 biennium.

A "proper use" for this surplus, he added, would be the reduction of the State's bonded indebtedness.

Income Surtax Bill Is Advanced

Following an appeal by Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, the Legislative Committee on Taxation today reported favorably on a bill to continue the 10 per cent surtax on income.

Passage of the bill, which has been almost automatic since its adoption in 1935 as an emergency measure, will bring nearly $4,000,000 additional to the State, Mr. Long said. Pending its passing the Commissioner said he would accept payment of the tax in the income tax payments filed between now and March 1, the State filing deadline.

The surtax is in addition to the regular State rate of 1½ per cent on "business" income. For instance, if a person must pay $50 for State income tax the 10 per cent surtax would raise that amount to $55.

Army and NYA Liason Officer Named for New England Area

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, F. A. (Res.)
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Several thousand young people otherwise ineligible for service with the armed forces of the United States are today accomplishing tasks at Army and Navy garrisons or stations that ordinarily would require the labor of soldiers or sailors, thus releasing such men for active military duties.

This was disclosed at the Army Base here today by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area who asserted that Lieut. Col. John Alden Degen, U. S. A. retired, has been appointed Liaison Officer in New England between the Army and the National Youth Administration.

These young people, accomplishing all sorts of tasks the Army has little or no funds for, are gaining valuable work experience. They ordinarily work a maximum of 60 hours monthly for which they receive a maximum pay of $18. During their free time they seek permanent employment and are able to give references and proof of having had work experience.

At the Army Base many young women work in shifts at clerical tasks. At Fort Devens, more than 150 young men, furnished transportation from Lowell, Massachusetts, work at several trades. The only rule is that they must not replace any permanent employee, nor can they be used to peel potatoes or do the menial jobs soldiers ordinarily take turns accomplishing.

In Repair Shops

Fifty-two of the boys who come to Devens daily are working in the automobile repair shops, 57 are gaining experience in warehousing at the Quartermaster Warehouses, and the others do everything from sheet metal work to plumbing, steamfitting, electrician's helper, carpenter's assistant to steam engineering at Camp heating plants. At Fisher's Island, R. I., another group accomplishes similar tasks.

And the same story is true at Fort Williams, Maine; Fort Ethan Allan, Vermont; Camp Edwards, and other stations in New England —and throughout the country for that matter.

Last week, when the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, began moving into Camp Edwards, a hurry call was issued for 59 card tables, 37 writing tables, 19 library tables, 362 chairs and many other items to increase the comfort of the men in their day rooms, or recreation rooms. Ordinarily the men themselves would be required to foot the bill for such equipment, for it is classified as non-essential and comes out of Company or Battery funds. Usually the Company or Battery mechanic is called into service to make such things out of spare lumber or parts "acquired" by an efficent supply sergeant. But that means energy diverted from the main proposition which is to train soldiers in how to win battles.

Colonel Degen contacted NYA Headquarters, offered to furnish the necessary raw materials from Army stock, and today, many of the items requested have already been made and are on their way to Falmouth. The articles are better made than they would have been if soldiers had tackled the jobs, and the cost to the Army is for lumber and parts alone.

Watertown Arsenal had a project too for the NYA recently. They had several anti-aircraft guns about ready for shipment. With each gun goes a full set of tools and necessary equipment. But no provisions had been made for any tool kits. The NYA was called upon and several boys in Charlestown learning welding, almost fought each other for the privilege of turning out the kits to go with the guns.

Making Parts

Others are making small parts for the Navy Yard and for arsenals. They do the rough machining, down to within a thousandth of an inch say, and then the Arsenals complete the job down to five thousandths of an inch. A machine tool shop of NYA boys near Dexter, Maine, is hard at work in this capacity. At the Springfield Arsenal, a need for fixtures for newly acquired lathes arose. There was almost no one in the area who could take on this special task—except some NYA would-be machinists—and girls this time. They did the job, filled a vital gap in the national defense program, and in the nick of time.

All this use of National Youth Administration personnel at Army posts began in the latter part of 1939 at the Normoyle Quartermaster Depot in Texas where the motor repair shops were fast becoming swamped with repairs they could not keep up with.

Just as the Commanding Officer was about to throw in the sponge, a representative from the NYA called at the Post to see about securing some obsolete equipment for use in training. The result was that the NYA man was shown through the Army shops, shown the equipment, machinery, tools and supplies on hand and the amount of repair work that was waiting to be undertaken; also the very evident fact that all that was needed was manpower. From that tour approximately 160 NYA boys, mostly high school graduates were assigned to the army shops for training and work. Three groups were formed of 52 each, worked three shifts, and this number has been maintained ever since. The boys were trained as apprentices in general automobile mechanics and specialists on engine repairs, clutch, transmission, rebuilding automotive painters, upholsterers, body builders, sheet metal workers; power equipment maintenance, and repairmen.

It was mutually agreed between the Army and the NYA that the boys would not be used as kitchen police or fatigue details but would actually be used in the enumerated trades. That rule has been adhered to throughout the Nation. In some cases four or five work as a squad under a qualified instructor. The NYA handles all the paper work and furnishes a time keeper. Outside of that the men work entirely under army control and according to army instructions.

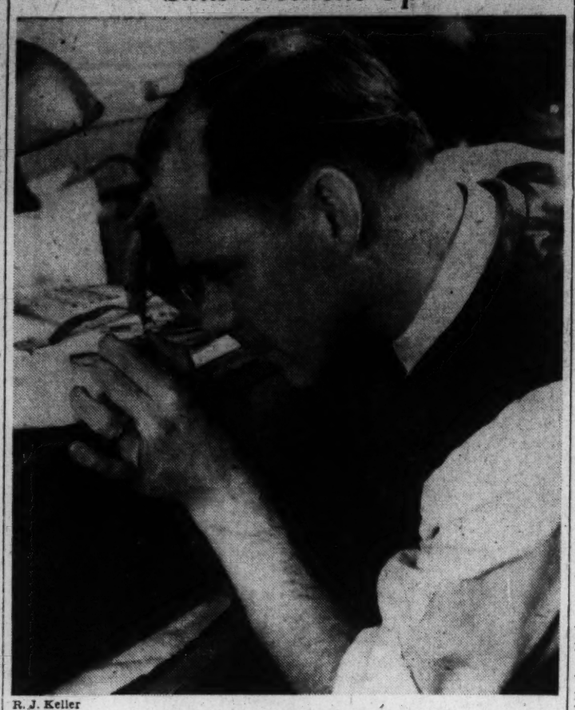
These youngsters are actually learning trades and it is costing the Government nothing other than their pay as NYA employees, and for the material, equipment, etc., that they would have had to use anyway in routine maintenance.

Homes for Defense Workers Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved immediate construction of 14,375 dwelling units estimated to cost approximately $40,000,000 for defense workers in nearly two score areas throughout the country.

Included among the areas in which the dwellings will be constructed in New England are Bridgeport, New Britain and Waterbury, Conn., with 600, 300 and 300 units, respectively.

Skill Freshens Up



R. J. Keller

Another Fund Beneficiary

In connection with the United States Government's call for men with all kinds of skills, many who have been out of work have maintained their deftness in the workshops and classes of Greater Boston settlement houses. At the North Bennet Street Industrial School this watchmaker has kept himself in training and can now profit by his experience. The school is a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and it is, naturally, vitally interested in the success of the campaign.

Many More Donations Pour Into Community Fund Coffers

The Greater Boston Community Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$10,500, anonymous.
$8,161, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McElwain.
$7,000, Joseph, Jacob, and Sidney Rabinovitz.
$1,600, anonymous.
$1,500, Mrs. Ernest G. Howes.
$1,200, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy.
$1,150, anonymous; Cambridge dinner dances.
$1,000, anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fallon; Mrs. William Fegan; Frederick A. Flood; the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence; Mrs. Frederick H. Lovejoy.
$750, Edwin C. Johnson; Sidney L. Sholley; Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky.
$615, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Dane.
$500, Daniel R. Beggs; Philip Putnam Chase; William H. Doty; Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson Lane; Roger Preston; Mrs. Bayard Warren, additional (total to date $2,900).
$430, Mr. and Mrs. Constantin A. Pertzoff.
$425, Ira J. Banash.
$400, Mrs. Elmer H. Bright; Mr. and Mrs. N. Stuart Campbell; Maurice Mades; Mrs. George P. Metcalf; Mr. and Mrs. Vassar Pierce.
$364, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, additional (total to date, $5,964).
$325, Morris Blinder.
$315, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Eaton.
$305, Mrs. Benjamin L. Young, Sr.
$300, Miss Betty Dumaine; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Levi; Mrs. J. Lowell Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Groper; Mr. and Mrs. Damon E. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Carl S. Herrmann; Honorable and Mrs. Hugh D. McLellan; Miss Elizabeth R. Peabody; Mrs. Willis S. Shepard.
$260, Mr. and Mrs. Philip G. Carleton.
$255, Mrs. W. A. Whitcomb.
$250, Dr. and Mrs. Herrman L. Blumgart; Mr. and Mrs. William K. Bruckhauser; Philip Cabot; Mr. and Mrs. Warren McPherson; Mrs. Georgia W. Phinney.
$225, Max Chernis.
$200, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Cohen; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Connolly; "In Memory of P. S. D.," additional (total to date, $1,200); Mrs. William N. Goodnow; Miss Dorothy Q. Hale; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Holt; Mr. and Mrs. Burton Jolles; Paul Jones; Professor and Mrs. Calvert Magruder; Miss Margery Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Pope; Edward L. Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. H. Maynard Rees; Mr. and Mrs. Mason Sears; Miss Emily L. Storer; Mrs. Carrie A. Verges; Mrs. Harry K. White.
$175, Mrs. Herbert Weir Smyth; Mrs. Horace H. Soule, Sr.
$165, Leon Rubenstein.
$150, Miss Susan L. Ball; F. D. Campbell; Arthur T. Dooley; Mrs. Horace Field; Edward S. French; Albert F. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Penfield Mower; Richmond Ordway; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Slosberg; Mrs. Henry B. Sprague; William V. Wallburg.
$125, Dr. and Mrs. F. Gorham Brigham; Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Fine; Benjamin H. Greenhood; Mrs. George E. Hall; Camilla Warren.
$110, Mrs. W. E. Houghton.
$105, Sydney Zanditon.
$100, "In Memory of H."; Mrs. Arthur Adams; Amos Lodge and Auxiliary B'nai B'rith; Miss Margaret S. Bush; Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Cobb; William A. Cole; Dr. and Mrs. Bronson Crothers; Mrs. George T. Cruft; Dudley P. Digges; Mrs. Henry W. Dusinberre; Miss Lillian F. Dustin; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Eiseman, additional (total to date $550); John M. Gleason; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hamilton; Miss Marion K. Harris; Mrs. Charles F. Hopewell; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hutchins; Dr. and Mrs. Julius H. Levine; Mr. and Mrs. John McKey; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Mezer; Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Nash; Mrs. Herbert F. Otis; Mrs. M. Brooks Otis; the Rev. Charles E. Park; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Parker; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. B. Peabody; Mrs. Horace F. Pereira; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Rabinovitz; James Savage Russell; Miss Mary L. Sabine; George Lee Sargent; Edgar H. Savage; Mrs. George F. Schrafft; Henry D. Sedgwick; Mr. and Mrs. James Stuart Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Tarlin; Dr. and Mrs. Aaron Thurman; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Timmins; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ward; Miss Virginia Wells; T. H. Whittemore.

By Companies and Employees

$47,700, Boston Elevated Railway officials and employees.
$18,276, Boston Edison Company employees, first report.
$16,030, First National Stores, Inc., and employes, first report.
$11,000 Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.
$10,587, Boston Consolidated Gas Company employees.
$8,400, S. S. Pierce Company and employees, first report.
$6,095, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad employees, first report.
$5,819, New England Power Association and affiliated companies employees, first report.
$5,500, Economy Grocery Stores Corporation and employees.
$4,906, Boston & Maine Railroad employees, first report.
$3,791 H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., and employees, addition (total to date $8,068).
$2,500, Boston Edison Company, additional (total to date $25,000).
$2,120, H. A. Johnson Company and employees.
$2,039, Boston & Albany Railroad employees.
$2,002, Railway Express Agency, Inc., employees, first report.
$1,500, J. F. McElwain Company.
$1,356, Standard Brands, Inc., employees (Chase & Sanborn division).
$1,254, New England Confectionery Company employees.
$1,250, New England Confectionery Company.
$1,012, United Fruit Company and Revere Sugar Refinery employees, and Meloripe Fruit Company employees, first report.
$973, Beth Israel Hospital employees.
$875, Associated Jewish Philanthropies, Inc. employees.
$810, Green Shoe Manufacturing Co. and employees.
$760, New England Dressed Meat & Wool Company, Sturtevant & Haley Beef & Supply Company employees.
$725, Morgan Bros. Creameries and employees.
$556, Cambridge Electric Light Company employees.
$535, Lewis & Fox Company.
$529, Cambridge Gas Light Company employees.
$522, Armour & Company employees, 775 Columbus Avenue, Boston.
$500, Brookline Trust Company; Northwestern Leather Company Trust.
$449, W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation employees, first report.
$425, American Airlines, Inc.
$424, Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company employees.
$419, Haffenreffer & Company employees.
$408, Swift Interests in Greater Boston employees, first report.
$400, Armour & Company, Boston; Loose Wiles Biscuit Company.
$392, Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., employees, first report.
$390, Independent Importing Company.
$383, Herlihy Brothers, Inc., and employees, first report.
$350, Chamberlain & Company, Inc.
$348, Quaker Oats Company and employees.
$344, John Morrell & Company and employees.
$339, Lewis E. Tracy Company.
$331, Boston Terminal Company employees.
$300, The Florist Supply Company.
$290, Western Union Telegraph Company employees.
$286, Stanley W. Ferguson, Inc., and employees.
$260, Dwinell-Wright Company and employees, first report.
$250, Allied Kid Company, additional (total to date, $1,250); P. G. Gray Company; Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company.
$245, National Distributing Company.
$226, Delano Potter & Co., Inc., and employees.
$215, Dorothy Muriel's, Inc.
$211, Howes Brothers Company and Tanners Cut Sole Company employees.
$210, Brigham's, Inc.; Hub Floral Manufacturing Company.
$209, National Telephone Directory Company and employees.
$200, Allen-Squire Company; Arlington Co-operative Bank; Elm Farm Foods Company, Inc.; Gold Seal Shoe Corporation, additional (total to date $500); Feit Process Company.
$188, National Biscuit Company employees.
$185, Gentles Baking Company, Inc., and employees; Merchants Beef Company.
$175, The House of Byer, Inc., company and employees, additional (total to date $875); A. R. Hyde & Sons Company employees.
$172, Johnson-Appleby Company and employees.
$160, J. F. McAdams & Bros. Inc.
$155, The Gobelin Company, Inc.
$153, Brockton Gas Light Company and associated companies employees.
$151, Old Colony Gas Company employees.
$150, N. Brezner & Co.; Dawson's Brewery, Inc.; Green Brothers Five Cent-Dollar Stores; A. R. Hyde & Sons Company, additional (total to date $1,150); Lexington Trust Company; Pastene & Company, Inc.
$149, American Airlines, Inc. employees.
$135, Frosted Food Sales Corporation and employees (General Foods Sales Company); M. M. Mades Company, Inc.
$130, John Marder, Inc.
$129, American District Telegraph Company employees.
$126, Arlington Gas Light Company employees, first report.
$125, Inter City Aviation, Inc., and employees; Nemrow Bros. Inc.; Trimount Bituminous Products Company; United Liquors, Ltd., additional (total to date $475); Williams Cut Sole Company.
$115, Bartlett Varney & Co. and employees.
$110, Independent Taxi Operators Association; National Theater Premiums Company.
$105, Prudence Foods, Inc., and employees; Sands Taylor & Wood Company and employees.
$100, Beacon Beef Company; Boston Beer Company; Boston Market Terminal Company; Cushman Baking Company; The Downey Company; W. J. Fallon Welting Co., Inc.; J. W. Greer Co.; Hall & Cole; Harvard Bazar, Inc; Harry S. Levinston & Son; Massachusetts Importing Company and employees; Thom McAn Shoe Stores, additional (total to date $575); Mullins, Trowbridge & Co., Inc.; Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.; Porto Rico Sales Corporation; Standard Grocery Company; Union Market National Bank; Ward Baking Company; Watson Cut Sole Company and employees.

Muscle Machines Get No More Jobs

Use of pseudo-scientific devices for testing the strength of State civil service applicants has been stopped by Civil Service Director Ulysses J. Lupien, in an order re-establishing such old-fashioned tests as a 440-yard run, an ordinary football dummy, and an 18-foot ladder.

The tests are used in grading applicants for jobs such as policemen and firemen. Mr. Lupien stated he would supply tests that a "natural athlete can pass," instead of "machines that may be artfully squeezed, pulled or pressed, depending upon the skill of the contestant," to register a false record of the contestant's strength.

Drunkenness Revokes 448 Drivers' Licenses

Convictions of Massachusetts motorists for drunken driving increased to the abnormal total of 448 during January, a 17 per cent jump over the January, 1940, total, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

The 448 drivers convicted lost their driving privileges. In January of a year ago 373 persons were convicted and so lost their licenses.

Anti-Aircraft Fire Aided By New Director

By the Associated Press

The United States Army possesses a "remarkable instrument" for accurately directing anti-aircraft fire, Lieut. Col. Paul H. French, executive officer of the 68th Coast Artillery (AA), said today in a radio address.

After telling of searchlights "capable of picking out a darkened bomber at heights (on a clear night, as great as five miles," he said:

"We have accurate and sensitive sound locators for the listener stations.

"Each gun battery (in his regiment) has a remarkable instrument called a director, a sort of mechanical mathematical wizard, the ground equivalent of the much talked about American bomb-sight, capable of figuring out the exact point, where, under a given set of conditions, our shells and the approaching enemy planes should meet."

The officer did not reveal whether the instrument worked at night or only in the daylight.

Devoting his address to the workings of an anti-aircraft regiment, he said that each was allotted "one dozen three-inch guns, two dozen of the inch-and-a-third or 37 millimeter guns, and two dozen of the half-inch, of .50 caliber machine guns.

"The .50 caliber has no fuse at all and must hit a vital part to do damage," he said. "The 37 millimeter has a sensitive contact fuse so that one hit on any part of an enemy plane is usually sufficient.

"And the three-inch projectile has a time fuse so a direct hit is not necessary and an enemy plane 50, or even 80 yards, from the point of burst may be destroyed."

He said the "three-inch" guns were counted on to keep enemy planes high to spoil their bombing aim and to reduce their powers of observation. The smaller guns, he said were to oppose planes that swept in suddenly at low altitudes.

WEEI-CBS Sued for Using An Ascap Song

Charged with radiocasting an allegedly unauthorized popular song, Station WEEI and the Columbia Broadcasting System, which operates the station, have been made parties in a suit by the Robbins Music Corporation of New York for alleged infringement of its copyright, it is learned.

It is one of the first suits growing out of the current dispute between the radiocasting and popular song industries and arose out of the claim by Robbins that WEEI radiocast a song entitled "Don't Be That Way." Damages of $250 are sought. Papers in the suit were served on Joseph R. Ream, Secretary and General Attorney of CBS, through the Federal District Court in New York. Mr. Ream, upon accepting service of the suit, said: "We are investigating, and if the song was used, it was by mistake."

The alleged illegal radiocasting of the song by WEEI was uncovered by the local office of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; which is the representatives of the song publishers and writers. The local office operates a machine which records music radiocast by the four major local stations in Boston which are not radiocasting songs controlled by the Society, known as "Ascap." These are WEEI, WBZ, WNAC and WAAB. Four independent stations, WHDH, WCOP, WORL and WMEX have, however, taken licenses to radiocast Ascap songs.

State Licenses Asked for Time Payment Firms

Licensing and regulation of installment sales companies by the State Commissioner of Banks would be established under legislation proposed today by Representative Lawrence P. McHugh (D) of Boston, at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Under the measure, automobile finance companies and other such firms would be included among the companies which would be required to obtain licenses.

Representative McHugh pointed out that at present persons buying furniture and other articles on the installment plan may obtain recourse from grievances only by filing a complaint in the office of the Attorney General. The McHugh bill would require regular inspection of the books and premises of all installment sales companies by the State Commissioner of Banks. The Commissioner would have authority to impose a fine of $100 for failure to comply with regulations.

Before the same committee, Representative Patrick J. McDonough (D), of Boston, and Representative Theodore A. Glynn, Jr., (D), of Boston, favored their bill to protect installment plan buyers from unfair repossession of articles purchased. They pointed out that an installment plan buyer may suffer repossession without notice for non-payment of installments even though the buyer may have paid the larger portion of the cost price.

Under the proposed bill, a five-day notice of intent to repossess would be required and the installment plan seller would have the option of claiming a fair compensation for the difference remaining due him or he could settle for the current market value of the article.

Legislative Groups' Hearings Tomorrow

Important hearings to be held tomorrow by Massachusetts legislative committees include:

The Committee on Civil Service on a bill to place county employees under Civil Service.

The Committee on Constitutional Law on measures to memorialize Congress to exempt persons in the military service from payment of postage, to require the playing of the national anthem at the end of theatrical performances and other public gatherings, as well as to memorialize Congress to refuse to sanction acts leading toward war.

The Committee on Insurance on bills to establish flat-rate compulsory automobile liability insurance.

The Committee on Power and Light on legislation to require uniform gas and electric rates throughout the State.

New England Network Of Roads Urged

Continued from Page 1

ble step in Massachusetts to join the regional drive for a network of express roads crossing and crisscrossing New England from Canada to the New York boundary and from the Atlantic to Lake Champlain. The nature of the new type roadway, banning the indiscriminate use of sideroads by hotdog stands, restaurants, and industrial plants, requires special legislation to give the State complete control of wide strips of land through which the parkways would go.

Said Mr. Kitfield: "There seems to be no reason why, in the construction of certain types of highways, such as bypasses of cities, the owners of the properties through which the new highway happens to pass should be financially benefited in a rise of property values or by allowing them roadside operations at the expense of safe and rapid transit. The proposed motor legislation would abolish such benefits by giving the State complete control of the right of access and entrance to the express highway."

Local Situation Helped

Miss Herlihy pointed out that enthusiastic indorsement of limited motorways for Massachusetts was coming in from officials and privately operated organizations from all over the State. Even business groups, she said, are seeing the wisdom of detouring traffic out of the city streets as much as possible, leaving local streets open to local shoppers.

Roger E. Gay, Chairman of the Highway Committee of the New England Council, looked at the regional highway system in the broad terms of recreation, declaring that limited access motorways would bring thousands of new tourists into New England with consequent development of recreational trade and industrial opportunity. He said Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont had already passed legislation enabling them to join the regional drive for limited access highways, that dozens of other States had already passed or were in the process of passing legislation to make the tourway system national in scope.

The Legislators were told that building of the new type of highways would not change the status of existing roads, that nothing could be done to the older highways to make them capable of taking express traffic.

Roadside beautification groups, including the opponents of billboards, appeared in force to favor the legislation, saying that this was the first proposal in Massachusetts to end most of the highway nuisances at one stroke of the Legislature's pens.

Permanency Urged For Milk Control In the Bay State

If milk control is an emergency in Massachusetts requiring supervision by a milk control board, then the emergency has existed for 45 years, Cecil Ford, President of the Federated Dairy Association of Massachusetts, told the Legislative Committee on Agriculture today at a hearing in the State House.

The hearing concerned a bill to make the Milk Control Board a permanent body instead of an emergency group which was the reason for its appointment by the Governor back in 1933. A message from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was read to the committee recommending continuance of the Board.

Said Mr. Ford: "It is ridiculous to treat the milk situation any longer as an emergency. When organized labor succeeds in obtaining legislation in its favor, their laws are not considered emergency measures but something permanent for the records."

W. P. Davis, spokesman for the New England Milk Producers Association argued that every other New England State had a permanent milk control board.

He also told the legislators that passage of the bill in question would help co-ordipate interstate control of milk, make possible equalization and stabilization of prices and permit the Board to build up a fund for education in milk marketing and producing.

Cry Against Pollution Rises At Hearing on Control Power

A strong demand that the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health be authorized to regulate pollution of Bay State streams and receive the power to require municipalities to install sewage treatment plants was voiced today at the public hearing conducted by the legislative committee on public health.

State officials, headed by Arthur D. Weston, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Health, consulting engineers, university professors, and others urged favorable action on proposed legislation.

Mr. Weston sounded a warning that pollution "has reached a point where the Legislature has got to decide whether it wants the pollution to continue or to be able to use some of the streams for recreation."

The Chief Engineer said he doubted that private industries would be prosecuted under the bill because most of them would cooperate with the Department to reduce pollution. He added, however, that such co-operation probably would be hard to obtain unless the department had powers to make rules and regulations for prevention of stream pollution.

Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, said the legislation is necessary to protect Massachusetts' $500,000,000 recreational industry.

George L. Barnes, of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Sheldon Wardwell, counsel for the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association, said they were not opposed to the principles outlined in the legislation, but urged further study as to the potential cost to municipalities and industry.

New Governor Gives Impetus To Small Industry in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 4—Revival of small industries throughout Vermont and Gov. William H. Wills' sponsorship of a program to develop new ones is making Vermonters more industrially minded than they have been at any time since 1923 when the late Governor Harkness campaigned successfully on a similar platform.

Within the week, a bill authorizing establishment of a three-man Industrial Advisory Commission headed by an "industrial agent," has found its way into the legislative hopper and from the small village of Barton in Orleans County comes word of the establishment of a new factory for the making of Greek cheeses, the import of which has been cut off by the war.

Representatives of cities and towns in the General Assembly also have been active in surveying the industrial potentialities of their own communities with a view to "cashing in," if and when anything develops from the agitation caused by Governor Wills' inaugural address.

The bill, introduced by Leo Loiselle (D) of Swanton, would provide for the executive appointment of an industrial agent, whose salary would be fixed by the Governor, and three members of an advisory commission who would be unpaid. The bill carries an appropriation of $10,000.

Duties of the industrial agent outlined in the measure would be the collecting and assembling of pertinent information regarding industrial opportunities and possibilities of the State, including raw materials, products that may be produced, power and water resources, transportation facilities, availability of markets and labor, availability of industrial sites, financing facilities, and sections of the State suitable for industrial locations.

The fact that the bill was introduced by the nominal leader of the Democratic minority in the House has little bearing on the outcome because voting is seldom, if ever, along party lines on legislation of this type. There is a possibility the powers invoked in the bill might be transferred to the present Commissioner of Industries, Howard E. Armstrong. His department has already taken some steps in the direction covered by the bill, but has lacked sufficient appropriation to put the information it has acquired to practical use.

While Governor Wills is convinced of the need for work along this line, he is also opposed to establishment of new commissions which might unbalance his proposed and closely balanced budget. Having proposed action along this line, the Governor cannot very well turn his back on the legislation just introduced. Some legislators believe the matter can be satisfactorily handled by the Department of Industries and Labor with a smaller appropriation than called for in the bill to carry out the new industrial program.

Montpelier Perks Up

Although social life in the State capital "perks up" biennially with the appearance of the General Assembly, this year's session appears slated to set an all-time high for social activities. Leading the way are Governor and Mrs. Wills, who entertain at their newly leased home here on a scale seldom, if ever before, seen.

One day each week is set aside at the temporary executive mansion for the entertainment of the representatives and their wives. Each Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Wills entertains all the legislative ladies when sewing is done for the Red Cross Bundles for Britain. At the same time, committees from two counties being especially entertained prepare a supper for the men, which is served in the recreation room in the basement.

Next week, Feb. 9 to 15, is Ladies' Week at the capitol, with the Montpelier Women's Club sponsoring the feature events culminating with the "Scarlet Ball" in honor of Governor and Mrs. Wills on Wednesday evening, and the reception for Mrs. Wills at the Wood Art Gallery on Thursday afternoon.

Parking Drive Opens in Boston

Alleviation of the parking problem in downtown Boston was the announced object of two moves by city officials today.

A drive against illegal parking got underway after Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty assigned 35 additional men to the Traffic Division, effective this morning.

Commissioner Timilty denied that a "parking drive" was contemplated, explaining that there was always a drive against illegal parking; but from other sources it was learned the augmented force will spend its time combating parking violations, especially by persons who leave their cars on the streets all day long.

In an identically-timed move, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced creation of a committee to study the "parking situation" and appointed the following men as its members: A. Lawrence Lowell, Chairman of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau and President Emeritus of Harvard University; Phillips Ketchum of Natick, Vice-Chairman of the Research Bureau; Fred E. Hamlin of Melrose, New England Manager of the American Automobile Association; Police Commissioner Timilty; and Philip T. Desmond, traffic engineer of the Boston Traffic Commission.

The Mayor cited the great increase in the number of cars on Boston's streets since 1927, and declared that "Inevitably traffic tie-ups are bound to become greater than ever in the past."

Justce Inquiry Not Very Popular

A proposal for a "Seabury" investigation into the administration of justice in Massachusetts obtained little support today at a public hearing before the legislative committee on rules.

Only Representative Charles W. Hedges (R), of Quincy, one of the two petitioners, spoke in favor of the measure. Representative Hedges said the proposed legislation contained three essentials for a successful investigating mission, namely, adequate funds ($50,000), adequate law, and honest members. He explained that the committee would be able to investigate anything in the State.

Secretary Denies Buckley Contract

John M. Welch, confidential secretary to State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, today took the stand to deny previous testimony that he had a contract to receive a job with Mr. Buckley in the event of the latter's election.

Mr. Welch was summoned as a witness in the ouster petition brought against the State Auditor by six voters of Boston, Everett and Somerville. They charged violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. Welch denied he had said that Mr. Buckley had signed two contracts, one with him and another with Philip Burns, a photo-engraver.

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11.5 x 7.4	BOKARA	225	127
11.10x 9.1	SERAPIE	275	169
12 x 8.9	MESHED	295	189
12.4 x 9.6	KESHAN	395	247
17.4 x11.5	BIJAR	950	389
20.3 x12.1	MESHED	950	489
HAMADANS (average size) 6½x3½		now	$29.50
POSHTI MATS (average size) 2x3		now	8.95

RUGS FROM ESTATES

Size	Type	Condition	Orig.	SALE
20 x 8.10	Mahal—green	fair	$375	$98
16 x12.2	Oushak	fair	495	149
8.7 x 6.8	Afghan Bokara	fair	250	79
18.10x12.4	Mahal—red	good	525	289
14.10x 5.4	Hamadan—blue gr'd	good	275	79
18.7 x11.8	Gorevan	poor	575	139

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A Final Word on the Disney-Stokowski Film—Stage and Music News

'Fantasia' Considered As a Dance Production

By Margaret Lloyd

Dance has always been an important element in the Disney cartoons, particularly in the Silly Symphonies and the fairy-story films. It is given definite form in the movement, steps and patterns of the specialty number. The rhythmic flow of animated design to music is in itself a sort of dance. From the dance point of view, "Fantasia" is a colossal dance production, a very Elephantasia of cartoon choregraphy.

The opening Toccata and Fugue sends swirls and cubes, circular and angular motifs, athwart the screen in a burst of rhythmic pyrotechnics. Visually, the closing "Ave Maria" is a processional, and the "Night on Bald Mountain," to which it is linked, an orgiastic revelry, all in boldest Technicolor of course, and to music that should be heard but not seen. If the content of the first is totally unrelated to Bach, if the second is in the style of a chromo religioso, and the latter a horror film more funny than frightening, they are still marvellously synchronized, and more or less rhythmized in dance form.

* * *

In "The Nutcracker," "Dance of the Hours," and "Rite of Spring," the Disney fancy plays more legitimately with scores that were originally composed for ballets. The program of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" lends itself to ballet treatment. Any one of them would make a screen fantasy on its own account, and better separated. Together makes everything too much.

The model for the Dance of the Mushrooms in "The Nutcracker" Suite could easily have been the Chinese Dance in "The Nutcracker" ballet. The up-jumps on the down beat, the characteristic side-swaying motion to the ensuing phrase, these are done according to what one may suppose is tradition. The Disney flavor is added in Hop Low, the odd one like Dopey in "Snow White," who can't quite keep up; in the mushroom tops suggesting Chinese headgear; the stems the straight-hanging Chinese garment; and in the opening and closing tableaux of the mushrooms as themselves. The Russian Dance, a hopak, by Cossacks who are thistles, with orchids for partners, likewise begins and ends, Disney fashion, in the posed bouquet.

* * *

Ballerinas in long white tutus, tipped with sleek black heads, emerge from a milkweed pod, bourrée on invisible pointes. A fairy turns with Midas touch a spray of autumn leaves to gold—gold that is metal, not that of Nature's alchemy. Her wand lights dewdrops as with incandescent bulbs, bedizens a cobweb with diamond glitter. Blossom and snow crystal, astonishing as nature made them, become super-astonishing under the magnifying lens of the "giant multiplane camera" in the Waltz of the Flowers. The fish in the undulating Water Ballet have the eyes of coquettes. For this is a Fairyland made in Hollywood. This is magic in mass production.

Continuing the gargantuan phantasmagoria, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" is enlarged to meet the measure, full and running over. Instead of two brooms, there is a regiment of brooms. In place of a flooded floor there is an angry, turbulent sea, Mickey Mouse has the title role, and Mickey Mouse, of all Disney's creations, was never much of a dancer, anyway. There is some marching among the brooms. In this piece exaggeration overstrides dance rhythm.

* * *

"The Dance of the Hours" done straight nowadays comes near enough to satire. The Disney Studio makes it a broad burlesque. The 90-degree angle of the ostriches' turned-out feet, the clumsy daintiness of the hippopotamus, the adagio of the hippo and the alligator, are items applied with heavy stroke to a pretty ballet that the public has outgrown.

Modern dance may well have been the prototype for the strangely fitting behavior of Disney's primordial monsters in "Rite of Spring." For who can know how a dinosaur might walk and in what manner a pterodactyl would feed? Here at least, Disney and his collaborators have guessed imaginatively — or studied and adapted modern movement with discernment.

The stark coloring, the awesome upheavals of earth, the modern dance movement of the prehistoric animals, all fall in line with the primitive mood of the score. Given a score and title of its own, Disney's solemn ritual of mammoths would be a masterpiece.

* * *

The swoop of a winged white horse down the sky, tracing "the line of gracious beauty," is one memorable moment in the "Pastoral" Symphony. But this same flying horse spreading maternal wings over her brood of nestlings becomes sentimental, a type of movie motherhood. For the rest, the alliance between the Disney scenario and Beethoven, with centaurs and centaurettes on location, is abortive. This is where one of Zeus' thunderbolts would come in.

Don't forget, the technique is remarkable, the size, the sound, the color are overwhelming. And for once, free of the personal equation, dancers are able to keep in time with the music.

There is something about depth, a third dimension, which technicians find in the photography, musicians are supposed to find in the music. Depth of another quality, depth that is not a material dimension, is all but engulfed in the astounding, multiple assault upon the senses.

Richard Tucker

Performance Photograph From 'Life With Father' at the Civic Repertory

Left to right are Toni Favor, Louis Calhern, Dorothy Gish, and Kay Lang. At the moment when the picture was taken, Father, unaware that his visitors had arrived for a considerable visit, was remarking: "Cora, you're as welcome as the flowers in May. Why don't you both have dinner with us?" . . . The play is now in last three weeks of its Boston engagement.

Eight Plays in Prospect For Broadway in February

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Up to Feb. 26, the Broadway theatergoer is promised eight new plays. This, despite the fact that nothing at all is offered for the week of Feb. 16. Both the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company will be represented on the list. The former, with Philip Barry's musical play, "Liberty Jones," will bring to town probably the most pretentious show of the month.

Of the 12 productions definitely promised for January, nine have arrived. Another, which had been only tentatively announced, also appeared, thus bringing the total of newcomers to 10. Four of these are still running and two of the four are tremendous hits. This is considerably better than the record for December, which scored one hit out of 12 arrivals.

The February list as it stands at present is as follows:

Feb. 4—"Tanyard Street," by Louis D'Alton, with Barry Fitzgerald and Margo, at the Little Theater.

Feb. 5—"Liberty Jones," by Philip Barry, with John Beal, at the Shubert Theater.

Feb. 6—"Boudoir," by Jacques Deval, at the Golden Theater.

Week of Feb. 10—"The Talley Method," by S. N. Behrman, with Ina Claire and Philip Merivale, at Henry Miller's Theater.

Feb. 10—"Popsy," by Frederick Herendeen, with Al Shean, at the Playhouse.

Feb. 11—"Out of the Frying Pan," by Francis Swann, at the Windsor.

Week of Feb. 10—"Claudia," by Rose Franken, with Frances Starr, at the Booth Theater.

Feb. 27—"Brooklyn Biarritz," by Howard Newman and Beatrice Alliot, at the Royale theater.

In addition to the foregoing, there are four possible arrivals the plans for which are still indefinite. These are "Bundles for Britain," by Arthur Jarrett and Marcel Klauber; "Five Alarm Waltz," by Lucille S. Prumbs, "Song Before Breakfast," by Zoe Akins, and "Widows Without Weeds," by Laura Walker.

Stage News

The Theater Guild announces the "last weeks" for the New York engagement of "Twelfth Night." The production by the Guild and Gilbert Miller, with Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans heading the cast, has already been seen in Boston and Philadelphia. At the conclusion of the New York run the company will visit the following subscription cities: Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Columbus, and Buffalo.

* * *

It is reported in New York that Herman Shumlin has withdrawn as director of the Playwrights' Company production of "The Talley Method" and Elmer Rice has taken over the assignment. Mr. Shumlin expects to open a new and still untitled play by Lillian Hellman in New York early in April after a brief try-out tour including a week in Baltimore.

Isabel French

Small sound can make large music, by proof of the singing of Isabel French, soprano, and the playing of Georges Laurent, flutist, at a New England Conservatory concert in Jordan Hall last evening. Persons who doubt the effectiveness of the sonorities of ancient times ought to make actual test of the matter, as the listeners on this occasion were able to do. It could fairly be called a reproduction of a musical scene in classic Greek drama when the vocalist and the instrumentalist performed a couple of pieces by Roussel to words of the medieval poet, Ronsard, "Rossignol, mon mignon," and "Ciel, aer et vens."

The combination of a flute and a solo voice—is not that the very thing the old Athenian tragedies are supposed to provide here and there, by way of interlude to the action? Historians have questioned the power of such a simple pair of sonorities, especially in an open-air, hillside theater. But nobody would deny that the duet of Mme. French and Mr. Laurent would be as plain to hear in a big space where acoustics had proper attention as they were in the Conservatory auditorium. Where a speaking voice would carry, certainly a singing voice would; and as for the flute, the modern instrument proves an admirable balance against a soprano, and it seems reasonable to presume that the pipe on which the Greek musician blew made a pretty good noise too.

It wanted a composer of the particularly fine insight of Roussel to invent the couple of songs that the artists presented at this unusual recital; and it perhaps required an audience of the peculiarly academic interest of last night's to appreciate them. Other matters on Mme. French's program included Schubert's "Suleika I" and "Suleika II"—songs that are better known in the book than in the concert hall—and some rather out-of-the-way pieces by Wolf, to which George Reeves played the piano accompaniments.

W. P. T.

U. S. Border Patrol Stories, Kodály Music to Go on Air

Behind the Microphone

Dramatic, but factual and historical, accounts of the United States Border Patrol are to be premiered over the air as a feature of midweek radio programs. In prospect, too, are two works of Zoltán Kodály, Hungarian composer.

Tonight

Three Barrymores — Lionel, Ethel, and John—to celebrate theatrical career of Ethel; Arthur Hopkins, who has produced plays in which all three have appeared, master of ceremonies; talk by Alexander Woollcott; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:30.

Judy Starr, popular vocalist, to be guest of Bob Hope's program, with usual turns by regulars Jerry Colonna, Brenda and Covina; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Vivian Della Chiesa, Metropolitan soprano, to sing Frasedo's "Porque," Di Chiara's "La Spagnola," and "So Anch'io la Virtu Magica," from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," in Antonini musicale; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

Lieut. Roger E. Dumas, First Corps Area Military Radio Net Supervisor, on "First Corps Area Nerve Center—the Signal Corps," in "Army Highlights" series; Colonial-WAAB, 2:15.

Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Kenneth L. Roberts, author, to discuss topic, "What America Expects of Its Youth in 1941," before Charter Day celebration of Bucknell University; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Fred Allen to have as guest youthful June Grady, popular vocalist, imitator, and graduates from Bowes' amateur hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Marion Claire, soprano, to sing MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose," with chorus, and Tosti's "Goodbye"; Henry Weber's Orchestra to play "Farandole," from Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite; Sibelius' "Valse Triste," and Brahms' Hungarian Dance, No. 17, in Chicagoland Concert Hour; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

"The First Piano Quartet," in program of music ranging from early primitive Italian and French composers to modern writers, including popular selections, for four pianos; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15.

Story of attempts by Henry Clay to avert the War Between the States, in "Cavalcade of America"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Thursday

"The Border Patrol," a dramatic account from case histories of the United States Border Patrol, in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, from Washington; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

"Parade of the News," half hour dramatizations from Mutual affiliate, KOIL, Omaha, Neb.; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Work of the National Inventors' Council, created by Federal Government as clearing house for invention, to be described in "Adventures in Science" program; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Moussorgsky's Introduction to "Khovantchina" and Haydn's Symphony No. 88, in G, programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Frederick Stock to offer two Kodály works, the first performance in Chicago of "Psalmus Hungaricus," with the University of Chicago Choir, Mark Evans, conductor, and Robert Topping, tenor soloist, and the premiere of "Concerto for Grand Orchestra," with Chicago Symphony Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Lew Ayres of the screen and Paul Robeson, concert singer, to be guests of Bing Crosby and the Music Hall; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Vivian Della Chiesa

Metropolitan soprano, who is to be soloist in the Antonini musicale, tonight, WAAB, 8:30.

'The Philadelphia Story'

By L. A. Sloper

After two years in New York and on the road, "The Philadelphia Story," with Katharine Hepburn, returned last night to the Colonial Theater, where it had had its first performance.

The play, it will be recalled, is one of those sophisticated comedies about smart people. As such, it is liberally sprinkled with profanity, and filled with lines derisive of sexual morality. It contains a prolonged scene of intoxication which ends with a supposed seduction. As it turns out, there was no seduction, but the lady concerned seemed to attach small significance to that. The general thesis of the piece appears to be that a little immorality is probably good for everybody.

The people represented in the play constitute of course a small minority of the population. They are never an important element in the social order, and in 1941 their importance seems even less than it did in 1939.

The play, written for Miss Hepburn, became her first stage success, and the film made from it, also with Miss Hepburn, is equally successful. The popularity of both is probably due to interest in the actress as a personality. Certainly the play itself is based on a sophomoric philosophy of life.

It is intended, of course, as comedy, and of its kind it is clever. It was so played on its first presentation. The original cast remains, with only two important exceptions, but the production has suffered badly with the passage of two years. The company, evidently bored with the whole affair, now treat it as farce. The star sets the key, and not unnaturally her associates, with one or two exceptions, follow her lead. Last night Miss Hepburn employed harsh tones, a singsong delivery, and a monotonous cadence. Her movements were violent, exaggerated, and often unrelated to the action. She and most of the other players displayed small respect for the play, for the audience, or for dramatic art.

'The Philadelphia Story'

Colonial Theater, Boston—For one week, beginning Feb. 4, 1941, the Theater Guild presents "The Philadelphia Story," a comedy by Philip Barry, directed by Robert B. Sinclair, designed and lighted by Robert Edmond Jones, production under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner. The cast:

Dinah Lord	Lenore Lonergan
Margaret Lord	Viola Roache
Alexander Lord	Dan Tobin
Tracy Lord	Katharine Hepburn
Thomas	Owen Coll
William Tracy	Forrest Orr
Elizabeth Imbrie	Ruth Holden
Macaulay Connor	Van Heflin
George Kittredge	Frank Fenton
C. K. Dexter Haven	Joseph Cotten
Edward	Philip Foster
Seth Lord	Nicholas Joy
May	Dora Sayers
Elsie	Hope Buckeley
Mac	Brent Sargent

Grace Horne Galleries

At the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, L. Gerard Paine and Mary Rumsey are exhibiting pictures through Feb. 8.

Mr. Paine's watercolors are aptly painted in a composed and nicely calculated manner. There is an underlying lyricism in his landscapes, which express the atmosphere and beauty of different seasons. His brushwork is delicate though determined and the washes are applied neatly and effectively.

Mary Rumsey paints pictures of modest size and subject matter. She is labelled a "natural painter." This means that she has had no formal training.

The pictures reveal a direct and sometimes primitive handling which one might come to expect from an untutored artist. But that is not so simple in our time, for often sophisticated artists bend backward to achieve the naïveté and zest of primitive, or amateur, or juvenile effort. Miss Rumsey's pictures seem free of affectation and an authentic simplicity shines through them. They are executed in oil.

* * *

Henry H. Brooks

At the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, paintings of flowers and birds by Henry H. Brooks are on view.

This artist works painstakingly and conscientiously. He arranges flowers of many species in handsome bouquets and paints them with a respectful, meticulous brush. The pictures are decorative and they make no attempt to duplicate naturalistic appearance. The bird subjects are painted in freer and more fanciful manner.

* * *

Mary Ogden Abbott

An exhibtion, amazing for its scope, now on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, consists of woodcarvings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Miss Abbott embarks on designs in carved wood of vast dimension and intricate composition. The wood shows the impact of direct attack. She does not slur over details, nor does she lose the force of the larger basic pattern within which all smaller motives fall. Miss Abbott shows a strong Oriental influence, which is not strange for a New Englander. Many hereabouts have had more contact with original Asiatic works of art than European.

At Doll and Richards are panels decorated with reliefs; a massive teak sarcophagus, elaborately ornamented; screens of holly, two benches of teak, and other carvings in cherry wood. One of the handsomest pieces is a small relief entitled "Black Mass" in macassar ebony. The compositions include animals, birds, flowers, and plants, portrayed in a vivid fashion some stylized, some naturalistic. They are seen in varied perspectives, in tortuous postures. There is a vigor in the work of Miss Abbott, which makes her carved themes come alive in a most impressive and sometimes startling manner. To her drawings she imparts the same energy, the same interest in living pattern.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," by Philip Barry, presented by the Theater Guild. Katharine Hepburn starred. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Satudays, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Joseph Szigeti, violinist; Bela Bartok, pianist and composer, and Benny Goodman, clarinetist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Thief of Badgad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:10, 5:45, 9:40. "Hit Parade of 1941." Kenny Baker. 1, 4:20, 8. "March of Time," 4, 7:40.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:25, 9:20. "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:30, 11 a. m., 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:30. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 10:30 a. m., 1:38, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Forgotten Girls." 11:07 a. m., 1:56, 4:45, 7:34, 10:23. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Scollay—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Training at the U. S. Naval Academy," "Holywood's Picture People," "Skiing With Otto Lang at Sun Valley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:10.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Uncensored War Pictures," "Historic Virginia," "Mack Sennett Comedy," "The U. S. Mint," Disney's Mickey Mouse and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 10:44 a. m., 1:35, 4:26, 7:09, 10. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and Bruce Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:12, 5:55, 8:46.

Uptown—
"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:10, 4:35, 8:20. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 2:55, 6:35, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," 2. Evenings 6:40-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Knute Rockne, All American," Pat O'Brien. "Earl of Puddlestone." 2, Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. **Brookline Village:** "Romance of the Rio Grande." 1:50, 4:55, 8. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:10, 6:24, 9:29. **Cleveland Circle:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "No, No, Nannette," Anna Neagle. Continuous 1-11. **Harvard:** "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Charter Pilot," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:23, 9:23. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45. **Dorchester:** "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Meet the Missus." 2. Continuous 7-11. **Franklin Park:** "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:20, 9:25. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:35, 8:10. **Strand:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:42, 6:45, 10:04. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "South of Suez." 2:59, 7, 9:45. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:43, 8:30. **Park:** "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Charter Pilot." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:01, 8:15. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:53, 6:50, 10:33. **Hyde Park:** "Melody and Moonlight," J. Downes. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 2:30, 8:15. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN — Granada: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains. 2:05, 6:21, 8:37. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:25, 6:41, 9:57. **Mystic:** "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Patricia Morison. 2, 7, 10. "No, No, Nannette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young. 3:15, 8:25. **Maplewood:** "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. "Money and the Woman." 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Orpheum:** "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Robert Young. "Street of Memories," Lynn Roberts and Guy Kibbee. 1:45 and 7. **Strand:** "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:55, 8. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:46, 8. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:51, 10:06.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Raymond Massey. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Rose Hobart.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. **Strand:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Blackout."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "South of Suez." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "One Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly. 3:20, 9:20. "Give Us Wings." Dead End Kids. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8. **Capitol and Bail Square:** "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2, 6:30. Last complete show at 8. **Davis Square:** "Man I Married," "Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley. **Strand:** "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Blondie on a Budget." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield "Emergency Squad," Louise Campbell and Richard Denning. 3:09, 7:54. "A Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean and Robert Stack. 1:24, 9:09.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser, "I Want a Divorce," Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1:30 and 7:30. **Watertown Square:** "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Tom Brown's School Days." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Joan Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:45, 8:05. "Public Deb No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 6:30, 9:52.

AMUSEMENTS

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Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Canadiens May Be Team to Upset Bruin Stretch—Short Races May Feature Meet

Visitors Have Even Record Against Vaunted Local Six

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dick Irvin and his Montreal Canadiens are here to face the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight. Canadiens are vastly different from the Canadiens of old: there is no Morenz, Joliat, or Sylvio Mantha, and Dick Irvin is a contrast from the Dick Irvin who has coached Toronto Maple Leafs of late years. He always had good theories regarding hockey as a player, as manager of Chicago, and as coach of Toronto, but while handling the Leafs he seldom voiced his own theories or opinions—Conny Smythe reserved that for Conny.

Today Dick Irvin speaks above a whisper to newspapermen and he expounds good, sane, instructive hockey talk, helpful to the hockey scribe and in turn helpful to the hockey fan. His present aggregation is not setting the league afire exactly, but each time the Frenchmen play a game improvement can be seen.

Young Players

The team is made up of many young players, and while these youngsters hustle and try to carry out his instructions, they learn most of their hockey by mistakes and experience, and that takes time. Irvin predicted at the start of the season that Canadiens would lose many games while these youngsters were learning, and they have.

Many of the games lost this season were directly traceable to inexperience, sometimes offensively and sometimes defensively. Against both Rangers and Toronto the Canadiens have had more than their share of difficulty trying to pick up a victory or two.

At the same time that the serious Montreal coach predicted his team would lose games from inexperience he added that as the season progressed there would be improvement. That prediction is coming true, and he added to that prediction today. He believes Canadiens will make the play-offs and that during the last month of the season they will turn in some upset victories.

Upset Possible

It was at this point that the genial coach paused and immediately there loomed the thought that an upset victory might occur tonight. The Canadiens have been easy marks for some teams, but the vaunted Bruins, pressing Toronto for first place and seeking their 16th straight game without defeat tonight, have not completely overshadowed these Canadiens.

In five games played the Bruins have done no better than break even, and that is not much to gloat over. They have been beaten twice by Canadiens, 3-2 and 3-1, and have won twice by scores of 7-5 and 2-1, with one game ending in an overtime tie, 1-1. On goals scored they are also even, each having tallied against the other 13 times.

Offensive Team

The Bruins are decidedly an offensive machine this season, but on paper they are no greater on offense than these young and inexperienced Irvin pupils. Either Canadiens are better than the Bruins believe them to be or the Bruins cannot seem to play their best game against them.

All of this makes tonight's game difficult for Boston. The locals have much more to lose than the visitors and with that in prospect they will be under pressure. Another defeat at this time for Canadiens would not be to their liking, but it is not so serious as it would be to the Bruins who are hot on the trail of the league leaders and also seek to maintain their undefeated stretch. If the Bruins tighten up, these kids from Montreal might produce the upset of the season to date.

* * *

They arrived from New York last night lamenting their 2-1 defeat to Rangers . . . They admitted Rangers had an edge on the night's play, but were of the opinion that Goalie Bert Gardiner played his best game of the schedule for Canadiens and deserved a victory . . . Jack Adams is not with the club due to illness and other members are not at their best.

* * *

Lou Trudel has been recalled from New Haven and will be back in the line-up tonight . . . Irvin favors the Bruins in the Stanley Cup quest, but he is great for building up his opponent and catching him unaware . . . Manager Ross is bearing down on the team to shake over-confidence.

* * *

It was interesting to note that Frankie Boucher, Ranger coach, is mentioned in the New York papers as picking King Clancy as top referee in the league this season . . . He also stated refereeing in general was better, but thinks holding is permitted too much—and Rangers are noted for their holding tactics.

Record Holder From Texas

Wide World

In Garden Saturday Night

Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute student and national A. A. U. outdoor titleholder (center), flashing to a new world indoor 60-yard high hurdles record of 7.2 seconds in the recent Millrose Games. Ed Dugger of Tufts (right) was second and Bob Wright of Ohio State (left) took third. Wolcott and Dugger are in the 45-yard high hurdles at the B. A. A. Games Saturday night.

'Pics Hoping For Win Over Eagle Sextet

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Holding hopefully to a slogan whipped up especially for the occasion—"What we do to Baltimore, we can do to you"—the Boston Olympics will face off against the Washington Eagles at the Garden Thursday night.

Both the Orioles and the Eagles have been to Boston several times this season, but of the two the former has been the more welcome visitor. The Baltimore club has yet to beat the Olympics on Boston ice, while the Washington entry has yet to lose here.

"There's the Rub"

Over the entire season, the local skaters have played nine games with Baltimore and have only lost two of them. With Washington, however—ay, there's the rub, as Hamlet would say. Out of seven games so far, the 'Pics have lost six, and their only victory came on Washington ice nearly two months ago.

Such a record is almost past understanding, for paradoxically enough, Baltimore and Washington are practically tied for the Eastern Hockey League lead. The Eagles lead the Orioles by just one point, 58 to 57, and none of the other teams in the league are even close.

Theoretically the Olympics should be able to do as well against Washington as they do against Baltimore, and they expect to prove that theory when Thursday evening rolls around. They rather like the idea of the Orioles being their "cousins," but they more than resent the resulting corollary—that they are the "cousins" of the Eagles.

Favoring Factors

One factor will favor the Olympics at game-time, and that is that the Eagles are in the midst of a losing streak. In their 40 games so far the visitors have lost only nine games, but one third of that total has come in their last three starts.

Another factor will be the improvement in the home club. In its last two games it has seemed more like its old self, with all three forward lines clicking and the defense standing up. Al Baronowski, newcomer to the defense, seems to be a good addition, while the return of regular goalie Vic Polich has had a steadying influence. Only one change may be made Thursday and that may see Johnnie Fitzgerald on the sidelines. Fitzie was injured in New York. Danny Sullivan is not expected back before Sunday's game here with the bothersome River Vale Skeeters.

B. A. A. Dash and Hurdles Packed With Headliners

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Track fans generally get their biggest thrills out of the middle distance races, particularly the mile and two-mile. The board-pounding of Walter Mehl, John Munski, Leslie MacMitchell, Luigi Beccali, Gregory Rice and Don Lash has brought the crowd to its feet a number of times this winter, and probably will again Saturday night when the annual B. A. A. Games come to the Boston Garden. However, judging by the entry list, the shorter races, also, will have their big moments.

The 45-yard high hurdles, for example, bring together the four outstanding timber toppers in the land. Answering the starter's gun will be Freddie Wolcott, the blond Texan from Rice Institute and national A. A. U. outdoor champion; Eddie Dugger, Tufts captain, intercollegiate champion and co-holder of the world record of 13.9 seconds with Wolcott; Allan Tolmich, the Detroit veteran who is national indoor hurdles title holder, and Walter Hall, another Tufts boy who is a threat in every race.

World Record

Wolcott made a commendable New England debut at the Garden a few weeks back when he captured both the 50-yard dash and 45-yard hurdles in the Veterans of Foreign Wars carnival. He beat Bob McGlone of Holy Cross and Tolmich in winning the 5.5 seconds dash, and defeated Dugger, Hall and Tolmich in that order in taking the hurdles in 5.7 seconds. Concentrating on the 60-yard hurdles at the Millrose Games last Saturday, Freddie established a new world record of 7.2 seconds while beating Dugger, Bob Wright of Ohio State and Don Donahue of Harvard.

The former mark of 7.3 seconds was set by Roy Staley of Southern California in 1939 and equalled by Tolmich in 1940. Had Wolcott "doubled" in the Millrose meet, he might have taken the dash also, but probably would have been cheated of his world record. At the end of the evening, the sports writers covering the meet voted him the outstanding athlete on the floor.

Dugger Close

Dugger will be trying hard to come back in the hurdles here this week end. The Tufts skipper has trailed the southerner each time they have met this winter, but not by many inches.

The Briggs 50-yard dash, as mentioned in this column yesterday, will be featured by the New England debut of Harold Davis, the latest California sensation, who carries an "unbeatable" label in the sprints. However, the B. A. A. dash will be no picnic for him with such performers as Wolcott, Herbert Thompson of Jersey City, Leo Tarrant of Alabama State College, Eulace Peacock of New Jersey, Bob Jackson of Princeton and Bill Carter of Pittsburgh in the field.

Two Crowns

Davis wears the national A. A. U. 100 and 200-meter crowns and made his Eastern debut by winning the Millrose 60 yarder in 6.2 seconds. Some critics thought that the 60 would be too short for the long-striding Californian, who is slow leaving the mark and needs a few yards to get rolling. For this reason the Briggs 50 may be even more difficult for the boy. However, our guess is that he will be out front at the tape.

Spike marks . . . The jumpers will have their innings Saturday night . . . Dave Albritton, member of the 1936 Olympic team and holder of a string of records, will try to break George Spitz's Boston mark of 6 ft. 8½ in., in the high jump . . . The pole vault will bring together Earle Meadows, Kenny Dills, Dick Ganslen and Howard Jensen . . . Cornelius Warmerdam set a world record of 14 ft. 6⅛ in., in the 1939 B. A. A. Games . . . Dills pushed Warmerdam to a new world outdoor standard last summer of 15 ft. 1⅛ in. . . . The relay program will include several one-mile duels, including the annual battle between the B. A. A. and New York A. C. quartets . . . There will also be an intercollegiate varsity two-mile relay and a race for high school midgets . . . Lynn Radcliffe, the Syracuse half miler, will run in the 1,000 against Jim Kehoe and others.

* * *

Les MacMitchell figured to win the Seton Hall mile at Jersey City last night . . . The N. Y. U. youngster was raised on flat tracks . . . The win, although in the slow time of 4:23.4, may bring the confidence that will spark him to banked track triumphs in the near future . . . Georgetown's Al Blozis won the 16-pound shotput at Seton Hall . . . On his first try he heaved the ball 55 ft. 6 in., or 2¾ inches short of his own indoor world record . . . Campbell Kane took the 1,000 yarder . . . Greg Rice took the two-mile and Roy Cochran the 600 . . . Barney Ewell, Penn State, won two of the three dashes to take first prize in the series with 10 points.

Boston College Signs Leahy To Five-Year Term

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP)—Frank Leahy, who guided the 1940 Boston College eleven through an undefeated season and a Sugar Bowl victory over Tennessee, has been signed to a new five-year contract at a substantial salary increase, Graduate Director John P. Curley announced last night.

Curley's announcement was made to newsmen during a testimonial banquet by fellow citizens of this city to Gene Goodreault, regular right end on the Boston College eleven, and was precipitated by rumors that the brilliant young head coach would move on to his Alma Mater, Notre Dame, to fill the post just vacated by Elmer Layden.

Leahy will maintain the same staff of assistants under his new contract and it is believed that all will receive salary increases under the new document. They are Ed McKeever, backfield coach; John Druze, end coach; Joe McCardle, line coach, and Tom Powers, freshman coach.

Before coming to Boston College he had served as line coach with Jimmy Crowley at Fordham and Michigan State. His coaching career started in 1930, when he was line coach at Georgetown. He played tackle on Knute Rockne's last championship teams at Notre Dame, being graduated in 1930.

Sports Around the Hub

Herbert, Wallace in Hollis 600

Jimmy Herbert, former New York University star who set a Boston record of 1m. 12.3s. in winning the Hollis 600 in 1938, has sent in his entry for Saturday night's annual B. A. A. Games at the Garden. Another late entry is Wesley Wallace, one-time Fordham middle distance ace, now residing in Gary, Ind. Bill Fritz of Canada won the Hollis 600 in 1939 and Charley Beetham of Columbus, Ohio, captured it a year ago. Beetham is also entered here Saturday, as is Sanford Goldberg of the Millrose A. A., New York.

* * *

The Hunter Mile field was complete today with the arrival of entries from Walter Mehl and Chuck Fenske, the Wisconsin stylists. These boys will be aiming at the Hub mile standard of 4m. 9.7s., as they go to the starting line with John Munski, Luigi Beccali and John Borican. Mehl, you remember, set the Boston record a couple of weeks ago in the Prout mile. If Beccali takes an early lead again Saturday, another low time is sure to result. Millrose officials now admit they made a mistake by not letting the former Italian Olympian run the Wanamaker Mile.

* * *

The contention of some critics that professional football will eventually force the colleges to deemphasize the gridiron sport, may have received impetus by the appointment of Elmer Layden as overseer of the National League and several minor organizations. The pro game is moving ahead in leaps and bounds, to use an ancient expression, and the signing of the former Notre Dame coach is just another long step in that direction. Layden's powers in the N. L. will be comparable to those of Judge K. M. Landis in baseball, although not as widespread.

* * *

Gene Turner and Donna Atwood, the youthful Los Angeles skaters who won three titles between them at the recent national figure skating championships here, are expected back in Brighton soon. They have been extended the privilege of using The Skating Club of Boston's rink to prepare for the North American championships at Philadelphia next week. Last night they skated in an exhibition in New York. Turner won the national men's senior singles, Miss Atwood the ladies' junior singles and they teamed to win the senior pairs.

* * *

The Red Sox are being criticized on all sides for selling Joe Heving to the Cleveland Indians. It is pointed out that the deal was not announced until after Joe Cronin and Eddie Collins had left town, so that they could not be contacted for comment. However, the official American League standings prove that the Red Sox were unable to win a pennant with men of long experience like Heving, Fritz Ostermueller and others. Therefore, Cronin can hardly be accused of making a mistake when he casts off older pitchers and tosses the burden on the shoulders of the youngsters. Until this system fails, at least, the Sox should be given the benefit of the doubt.

* * *

Shorts . . . Prompted by his Millrose experience, when he was forced to withdraw from the 300-yard finals, Harold Davis has decided not to run that distance in the B. A. A. Games Saturday . . . However, the California boy will compete as scheduled in the Briggs 50-yard dash . . . Ottawa Mayor Stanley Lewis will drop the puck and start the Bruins-Canadiens game this evening at the Garden . . . Harvard's baseball batterymen reported to Coach Floyd Stahl yesterday afternoon in Briggs cage . . . There were nine pitchers, five catchers and three infielders, with more coming later.

* * *

The Saugus High School football banquet is booked for the evening of Feb. 15, in the town hall . . . Henry Toczylowski will be introduced as the new coach . . . More than 1,000 attended Gene Goodreault's testimonial dinner at Haverhill last night . . . The Yankees are having trouble signing regulars . . . Only Charley Keller and Steve Sundra have accepted 1941 terms . . . The annual basketball golf tourney starts at St. Petersburg Thursday . . . Bill Terry wants Don Padgett for his Giants . . . Champions in the Greater Boston, Bay State, and Eastern Massachusetts leagues will compete in the New England interscholastic hockey tournament at the Providence Arena Feb. 27 through March 1 . . . A fourth team will be taken from the Springfield area.

Harvard Teams to Enter Five Contests Tomorrow

The undefeated varsity swimming team's annual meet with the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the Harvard Pool tomorrow night at 8:15, the once-beaten varsity basketball team's game with Tufts in Medford tomorrow night, and the varsity hockey team's game with Williams College at Williamstown tomorrow afternoon are the outstanding of five events scheduled tomorrow for Harvard winter sports teams.

The swimming meet will serve as a warm-up for the varsity's second league meet against Navy at Annapolis Saturday. Paced by Capt. Fran Powers, Darcy Curwen, and Loney Stowell in the free style events, Shaw McCutcheon in the dive, and Bill Drucker in the backstroke, the Harvard team has defeated the Alumni, M. I. T., Brown, Columbia, and Greenwood. This will be the first meet for the Boston Y. M. C. A. team which has an outstanding free styler in Bill Runge and a good breaststroker in Charles Hayward.

Buckley Replaced

Bud James has replaced Ed Buckley at guard in the varsity basketball team's starting line-up for the Tufts game. James, a two-year letterman, will team with dependable Bud Finegan. Ed Rothschild will play at center and Capt. Fran Simpson and Joe Romano at the forwards. Tufts will line up with Jack Dowd and Al Shapiro at the forwards, Howie Redgate at center, and Ted Haselton and Phil Gomez at the guards. The Tufts game is the first of two scheduled for Harvard this week as the Crimson resumes its league competition against Columbia at New York on Saturday night. The varsity's next home game is with the crack Cornell team on Friday, Feb. 14.

Although the varsity hockey team has not played a game since Jan. 4th, the team has practiced regularly at the Boston Skating Club. Coach Clark Hodder has decided on a first line centered by Burgy Ayres with Capt. Pren Willetts and George Duane on the wings. Sherm Gray and Stacy Hulse play defense with Abbott Fenn in goal. Dick Noone centers the second line flanked by Gordie McGrath and Bill Claflin. George Gebelein will play center on the third line with Caleb Loring at left wing and either Demarest Lloyd or John Elliott at right wing. George Dreher and Bill Stedman are alternate defensemen, and Bob Kayser is the spare goaler.

Princeton at Arena

The game at Williamstown is the first of two scheduled for Harvard this week. The Crimson opens its Quadrangular League season against a highly touted Princeton team on Boston Arena ice, Saturday night at 8:30. Princeton surprised the hockey world with a 5-4 victory over vaunted Yale last Saturday and will be heavily favored to defeat Harvard.

In other contests tomorrow, the freshman basketball team will play the Tufts freshmen at Medford and the varsity squash racquets team "B" will meet the University Club at Boston.

Coach Pat Johnson of the Harvard wrestling team announced yesterday that Vern Miller, the 250-pound left tackle on the varsity football team, will wrestle in the heavyweight class against Navy in matches at the Indoor Athletic Building, Cambridge, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miller will face John P. Harrell, a third classman, who won the national collegiate heavyweight championship in 1939 while a student at Oklahoma A. & M. Harrell, who is 21 years old, six feet tall, and weighs 205 pounds, is considered the greatest collegiate heavyweight wrestler of the last five years. It is doubtful that Miller, even with his size and power, can stop the Navy star. Miller wrestled three times as a freshman, scoring a fall against Phillips Exeter Academy, and the M. I. T. and Springfield freshmen. The 250-pound football player should eventually become an outstanding wrestler, but he needs much seasoning.

Terrier Captain To Be Announced

Boston University's football captain for 1941 will be announced at the annual sports dinner scheduled to take place at the Hayden Memorial Building on Feb. 12.

The squad will meet some time this coming week and cast their ballots for the choice. These ballots will be sealed without being counted and opened the night of the dinner.

There are several juniors eligible for the honor and among the candidates are: Walter Williams, Jim Cassidy, Charlie Thomas, Jim Sullivan, George Murphy, Ray Velas, George Radulski, and Sid Michaels. Every one of these eight boys has had a status of being a regular during the past two years and with so many available, it is difficult to single out any one individual who stands out for the choice.

Wide World

At North Conway, N. H.

Eugenio Errazuriz, captain of the visiting Chilean ski team (left), is greeted by Hannes Schneider, noted ski master of the Eastern Slope Ski School, shortly after the Chilean group arrived at Cranmore Mountain. The seven-man Chilean team is making a 6,000-mile tour of the ski resorts in the United States.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Leo Freisinger, Chicago, and Maddy Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis., won men's and women's titles in North American speed skating championships.

Three Years Ago

Patty Berg won Miami Biltmore women's golf tourney for third straight year, beating Jane Cothran Jameson, 4 and 3.

Quick Agreement

SEATTLE, Feb. 4 (AP)—Officials of the Seattle Rainiers and William (Bill) Skiff, field supervisor of the New York Yankees, reached a quick agreement today over terms under which Skiff will manage the Pacific Coast league champions. The post was made vacant by the passing of Jack Lelivelt.

Pressnell Sold

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP) — The World Champion Cincinnati Reds sold right-handed pitcher Forest (Tot) Pressnell to the Chicago Cubs today for an unannounced sum of cash.

Pressnell, with Brooklyn last summer, was sent to Louisville on option in part payment for rookie Wes Flowers. Recalled by the Dodgers, he was sold to the St. Louis Cardinals, who in turn sold him to Cincinnati earlier this winter.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30 News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Below the Rio Grande	Sports and music
3:45 "Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Below the Rio Grande	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	Ireene Wicker, story	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"Tropical Moods"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Music; vocal team	"Musical Rendezvous"	News	Dance Digest
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Inside of Sports"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenade; music	"Concert Miniatures"	WMEX Drama Shop;
7:45 comedy drama	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Essays in Drama"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Heirs"; drama	Quiz; soloists	vocalists	Talk, Lady Reading	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Waltz Time"
9:00 We, the People"	"Grand Central Station"	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum";	"Fibber McGee and	Yale Alumni Fund An-	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly"; music	niversary; speakers	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"First of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Third period, Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15 "Invitation to	Gordon Jenkins's Orch.	guests; orchestra	Canadiens game	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Learning"	Meet Edward Weeks;	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	guest speaker	house" comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Masterworks of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local news; weather	from London	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; records	Ethel Barrymore anni-	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Ranny Weeks's Orch.
11:45 T. Dorsey's Orch.	versary program	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	Musical Clock; News;	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Fashions; Songs	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy's Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Lover's Lane"	Musical Clock	Movie Talk; Music	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Studio program	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.;	"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Boston Speech School
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Deep River Boys	"Melody Strings"	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Musical Calisthenics"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 "About Us"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	"The Voice of a City"	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; Georgia Mae,	"Till We Meet Again"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	songs; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks; Wal-	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Irene Hanify, Organ	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	The Three Suns	Religious Programs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	The Cheer Up Gang	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; trans.	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, News	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"Highlights, U. S. Army"	John Kiley, Console
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	Victor Arden's Orchestra
2:45 "Home of the Brave"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 News; Movie talk	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 Around the Hub	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Little Orphan Annie	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Superman, juvenile sk.	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	On With the Dance	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30 News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	The Beachcomber's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids" with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	N. E. Town Meeting: "Is	Fireside Time
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelley, m. c.; speaker	"How Did You Meet?"; sk.	Fascism the Wave of	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Patty Louise Massey	the Future or the Wave	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 dramatization; News	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners	of the Past?"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	"Frontline Headlines"	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	"Dream Castle"	Cantor; vocalist; or.	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Album
9:30 Baker; Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney"	Chicagoland Concert;	Classical Album
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	Henry Weber's Orch.	Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Masteraingers, trans.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	Vocalist; organ	Musical Knowledge	News	Local Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	"What America Expects	Local Sports
10:45 News of the World	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	of Its Youth in 1941"	Local Sports
11:00 News; weather news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; record-	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra,	'Adventures in Rhythm';	Day's End
11:45 ings	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra,	Dave Ross's Orchestra,	Five Star News

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	32	9	4	68
Baltimore	26	12	5	57
Atlantic City	19	18	4	42
River Vale	17	24	1	35
Boston	13	23	2	28
New York	12	30	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Baltimore	17	5	1	35
Washington	13	5	2	28
Atlantic City	10	10	1	21
River Vale	9	12	1	19
Boston	8	15	1	17
New York	4	18	0	8

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 5
12:45 WMEX 1470kc.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast, by recording.

For Wednesday, Feb. 5

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Kodaly: Psalmus Hungaricus; News in English; Messages of the Hungarian World Association, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Guitar Solo, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.34 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Special Concert for Virginia; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.34 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.34 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75

New Track and Field Carnival Scheduled for May 24 in Southern California

Los Angeles Meet Designed To Keep Alive Olympic Spirit

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—To "keep alive the Olympic spirit." That is the purpose behind a new track and field carnival to be known as the Los Angeles Coliseum Relays which will be staged here May 24 under the sponsorship of the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, according to William May Garland, president.

In addition to a full list of open relays, he said that the meet will include special events to be arranged for leading track and field stars and several classes of events for high schools, junior colleges, and colleges.

Assurances of complete co-operation by Pacific Coast Conference universities in sending their leading athletes to the meet already have been given. Stiff tryouts will be held among athletes of the three scholastic divisions to insure the highest caliber of competition. The meet will be invitational, with the participants being named by a selection committee.

Hope for Annual Affair

Explaining the purpose and scope of the new meet, Garland said: "The success of the Olympic Games, the N. C. A. A., and Pacific Coast Conference championships, and other big track and field meets which have been staged in Los Angeles has proved that our city undoubtedly leads the Nation in interest in this sport. This new meet is designed to keep alive the Olympic spirit in spite of the cancellation of the 1940 Games because of the war. . . . We expect the Los Angeles Coliseum Relays to take a place among the outstanding meets of the country and to become an annual event."

In addition to open relay events, which will be the four-man mile, four-man two-mile, and four-man 440, there will be an open 100-yard dash, and an open 120-yard high hurdles. Other open events in which the season produces championship performances will probably be added to the program.

There also will be a four-man mile for junior colleges, Southern California Conference Colleges, and state colleges, and a four-man 880-yard exhibition relay for teams representing the Western Junior College Conference, Eastern J. C. Conference, Southern California Conference, S. P. A. A. A. U. Pacific Coast Conference universities, and state colleges.

High School Events

The high schools, too, will have their individual events.

Field events will be held on an open basis and to insure the best competitors, the following standards must be made by qualifiers: pole vault, 13ft. 6in.; high jump, 6ft. 2in.; discus throw, 140 feet, and broad jump, 23 feet.

* * *

After having revised their defense, the U. C. L. A. Bruins wellnigh were able to keep the Stanford Indians under control in their basketball engagement in L. A. last week end.

That "well nigh" is the only unfortunate part of it.

The Bruins, concentrating on a fast-moving defense concocted by Coach Wilbur Jones, surprised the fans—and perhaps themselves—by holding a 24-20 lead at half time.

With Ernie Handelsman of the Westwood Village campus tossing one-handed shots with abandon, and Jackie Robinson, Bruin flash, making good on five free-throw attempts, the Indian attack was completely blah.

After the half, however, Stanford tightened up and with brilliant playing by Don Williams and Forrest Anderson, the score soon mounted to 34-29, favor the Cards, and by game's end it was 54-44.

* * *

Open Season Feb. 22

The University of Southern California track and field team, defending champs of the Pacific Coast Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, will open its 1941 season Feb. 22 with the annual handicap meet with Occidental College at the Oxy field, Director of Athletics William O. Hunter, announced.

In the P. C. C. dual meet competition, the Trojans will meet California at U. C. L. A. at home in the Los Angeles Coliseum and Stanford at Palo Alto.

The Coast conference championship meet has been awarded to California at Berkeley May 31, the Coast Conference-Big Ten meet to Southern California at the Coliseum June 14, and the N. C. A. A. Championships to Stanford June 20 and 21.

* * *

Sports Spurts: Baseball oldtimers will have a field day next week at Los Angeles' Hayward Hotel when the annual spring meeting of the Association of Professional Baseball Players of America is held. It is the high spot of the year for many of these baseball favorites . . . The Trojans are anything if not patriotic. Seven football players have answered Uncle Sam's call to colors, two each from track and golf have gone, and swimming and ice hockey each have a representative . . . The S. C. 15-game baseball schedule opens March 10 with a game against Santa Clara . . . Five managers have been appointed for service with the California Class C Baseball League, according to Director Bill Schroeder. They are Joseph D. Huarte, manager of a semi-pro club for years, to Anaheim; Keith Frazier, Stockton; Bob Gibson, San Jose; Jack Rothrock, San Bernardino, and Ken Penner, Fresno.

Ah, this sunny Southern California is great! The Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce wanted to have a snow party for under-privileged kids, so they hired a snowmaking machine, ordered 16 tons of ice, and turned the kids loose on a plot 30 to 90 feet covered with snow—Southern California variety. **A. S. 3d.**

Elusive Boston Bruin High Scorer

WHAT WENT BY THEN?
HE'S SHIFTIER THAN A JACK RABBIT
WHERE IS HE?
HE'S MADE MANY A GOAL-TENDER LOOK FOOLISH
WHO'D BE WRITING TO ME?
BILL GETS STACKS OF FAN MAIL
HE DEPENDS ON SHIFTINESS AND STICK-HANDLING RATHER THAN SPEED TO OUT-WIT DEFENSES
BILL COWLEY, BOSTON BRUINS
AMAZING CENTER, ONLY 5FT. 10 INCHES AND 165 POUNDS, WHO IS LEADING THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE IN POINTS SCORED

By a Staff Artist

Schriner Now Bidding For Scoring Lead

MONTREAL, Feb. 4 (AP)—If those Boston players, who have scored 107 goals in 31 games this season, will stop shooting so accurately when Bill Cowley passes to them, Toronto's Dave (Sweeney) Schriner may get into the running for his third National Hockey League scoring title.

Schriner won the crown twice in a row when he was playing for the New York Americans and he's moving up fast in the current race. Sweeney has been the circuit's No. 1 goal-getter for a coupe of weeks and a pair during the week which ended Sunday brought his season total to 18. He also has 10 assists to tie the New York Rangers' Phil Watson for third place. Watson, idle last week because of an injury, has 10 goals and 18 assists.

Cowley, of course, is far in front, as he has been all season, with a 39-point total. But all but 10 of those points resulted from assists on goals scored by other players. His 29-assist total gives him a margin of 11 over his nearest rivals in that department, Watson and Syl Apps and Billy Taylor of Toronto.

Apps holds second place in scoring with 16 goals (another second) and 18 assists for 34 points. He made one of each last week to keep pace with Cowley.

Detroit's Jimmy Orlando isn't getting much competition as "bad man." He has spent 61 minutes in the penalty box so far.

The scoring leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	10	29	39
Apps, Toronto	16	18	34
Schriner, Toronto	18	10	28
Watson, Rangers	10	18	28
Bauer, Boston	12	15	27
Hextall, Rangers	15	11	26
Howe, Detroit	13	13	26
Wiseman, Boston	10	16	26
N. Colville, Rangers	9	17	26
Schmidt, Boston	9	17	26
Drillon, Toronto	15	10	25
Taylor, Toronto	7	18	25
L. Patrick, Rangers	12	12	24
R. Conacher, Boston	14	8	22
G. Allen, Chicago	12	10	22
Thomas, Chicago	11	11	22
Dumart, Boston	12	9	21
Abel, Detroit	8	13	20
W. Carse, Chicago	5	15	20
Deeners, Canadiens	11	8	19
N. Metz, Toronto	8	11	19
D. Bentley, Chicago	5	14	19
Dahlstrom, Chicago	10	8	18
M. Colville, Rangers	8	10	18
M. Bruneteau, Detroit	5	13	18
Hergesheimer, Chicago	5	13	18
Motter, Detroit	10	7	17
Wares, Detroit	8	9	17
Armstrong, Americans	7	10	17
Carr, Americans	7	10	17
A. Jackson, Boston	11	5	16
Stanowski, Toronto	5	11	16
Chad, Chicago	5	11	16
Chamberlain, Canadiens	7	8	15
Lach, Canadiens	7	8	15
Quilty, Canadiens	7	8	15
H. Jackson, Americans	7	8	15
Clapper, Boston	5	10	15
Giesebrecht, Detroit	5	10	15

Hawks Farm Out Veteran Winger

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks farmed out winger Pep Kelly, veteran National Leaguer, to the Providence, R. I., Reds yesterday and recalled Bill Mosienko from the same team.

Mosienko, 19-year-old winger given a tryout by the Hawks last fall, will be used until injured regulars recuperate. Then he probably will be shipped to the Hawks' farm at Kansas City.

Manager Paul Thompson and four of his best shots gave a tryout to 20-year-old Horace La Marche, highly-rated amateur goalie of Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.

May Turn Pro

BRIDGEWATER, Nova Scotia (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Round Little, twice Wimbledon's tennis champion and now a British war evacuee here, says she likely would become a coaching professional this summer at some club either in Toronto or Montreal.

Giants Sign Two

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have received the signed contracts of pitchers Bill Lohrman and Irving (Bump) Hadley. The latter was bought from the Yankees in December.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	21	9	3	95	63	45
Boston	15	7	9	107	74	39
Detroit	13	11	5	73	67	34
Chicago	13	14	6	79	84	32
Rangers	12	14	4	82	92	28
Montreal	10	17	4	71	95	24
Americans	7	18	5	59	115	31

Experts Consider Oklahoma Has Good Mentor in Luster

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Snorter Luster looks like anything but a football coach, but the "experts" who've watched him work tell you this is just another case where you can't tell how good your cake is by the frosting.

He's a quiet little man, this newly-named head coach at Oklahoma University, and when you meet up with him the first time, you wonder how he can make his 140 pounds handle those big boys on the gridiron.

Despite Luster's 19 years as high school and assistant college coach, the average fan outside of Oklahoma and the Big Six territory probably is wondering where the Sooners dug up this little man to succeed Tom Stidham.

Thought Well Of

He's thought so well of in the trade, for instance, that early last fall, when he came to New York to study for a master's degree at Columbia, Steve Owen, coach of the New York professional Giants, asked Snorter to help him with his club. Luster guided Steve's backs all during the campaign.

Incidentally, the Oklahoma job just dropped in Snorter's lap. He knew he was being considered for the job, but no one out at Norman had contacted him, and he hadn't heard a thing about it until the Associated Press called him up to tell him. He was pretty close to tears, he was that happy.

"I guess every coach," he said, "has a secret ambition to go back and coach his Alma Mater. Now I'm realizing that ambition—I think I'm the first alumnus ever to coach at O. U."

Unbeaten Team

Snorter's best known teams were those he produced in nine years at Norman High School. In 1924, his schoolboys were unbeaten. In '35 and '36, the home town folks thought so well of them they chipped in and sent the lads to the Sugar Bowl game one New Year's Day and the Rose Bowl the next. He also piloted Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers' College in 1925 and Colorado Mines in '32, and was backfield coach at Oklahoma for three years ending in 1939.

Snorter is a pretty smart little fellow and can hang out his law shingle any time he wants to.

He has borrowed Howard Jones' box-type backfield formation as his coaching plan. He'll have to name an entire new slate of assistants when he gets to O. U. next Monday. His first move will be to appoint Dale Arbuckle, whom he calls the smartest backfield coach around. Then he'll ask Jap Haskell, O. U. Athletic Director, to coach the line.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

Syracuse 55, Rutgers 47.
Indiana 45, Ohio State 25.
Purdue 46, Illinois 29.
Iowa 58, Chicago 36.
Pittsburgh 46, Duke 32.
Fordham 62, Yale 39.
Oregon 57, Washington 35.
Kansas 54, Wichita 39.
Drake 41, Tulsa 34.
Washington (St. Louis) 21, Oklahoma A. & M. 18.
South Carolina 55, The Citadel 37.
Kentucky 38, Alabama 36.
Mississippi State 48, Auburn 44.
North Carolina 44, Maryland 29.
Florida 46, Union (Ky.) 26.
Glenville State 68, U. of Mexico 44.
Alma 46, Kalamazoo 35.
William and Mary 37, Richmond 32.
Evansville 65, Earlham 57.
Grinnell 29, Beloit 26.
Central (Iowa) 40, St. Ambrose 39.
Drew 41, Hartwick 37.
Manhattan 37, Jersey City T. 36.
Newberry 39, Charleston 34.
High Point 52, Guilford 36.
Stevens Point T. 49, St. Norbert 31.
Dayton 39, Miami (O) 26.
Toledo 62, John Carroll 34.
Kent State 43, Akron 31.
Youngstown 44, Geneva 43.
Louisiana State 57, Mississippi 37.
Centenary 36, Louisiana Tech 33.
Ripon 41, Lawrence 25.
Milwaukee T. 91, Platteville T. 51.
Texas Tech 34, New Mexico 19.
Westminster (Mo.) 27, Drury 25.
Sam Houston T. 59, North Texas T. 49.
Howard Payne 47, Trinity (Tex.) 46.
Concord 76, Salem 51.
Virginia State 58, Bluefield Teachers 39.
Bucknell 41, Susquehanna 25.
Lehigh 51, Penn Military 22.
East Stroudsburg T. 57, Paterson T. 31.
Wayne 40, Augustana (S. D.) 36.
Eastern (Ky.) T. 63, Ky. Wesleyan 45.
Bethany (Kan.) 35, Col. of Emporia 29.
Ariz. St. (Flagstaff) 56, Texas Mines 52.
Baker 39, Bethel 36.
Southwestern (Kan.) 49, St. Benedicts 36.
McMurry 35, Austin 26.
Abilene Christian 56, Simmons (Tex.) 49.
E. Wash. Col. of Ed. 46, Gonzaga 39.
Northwest Nazarene 55, Albion (Ida.) 41.

Indians Accuse Rollie Hemsley Of Ingratitude

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4 (AP)—Vice President C. C. Slapnicka of the Cleveland Indians today accused Catcher Rollie Hemsley of ingratitude to the club and said the receiver's "idea of what he's worth is way out of bounds."

"I don't want to seem to say he isn't a fine catcher," the Tribe official told the Cleveland News. "He is. But the fact remains that when we were talking trades with other officials this winter, they all wanted Frankie Pytlak. They were afraid to take a chance on Hemsley.

"We're perfectly confident that Rollie has licked his old trouble (the catcher was once one of the league's leading playboys). But he evidently hasn't much gratitude for the part we played in enabling him to lick it."

Slapnicka predicted Jim Hegan, rookie catcher from Oklahoma City, would give Hemsley a real challenge for the first-string catching assignment. Pytlak has been traded to the Boston Red Sox.

Medalist Again

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Qualifying medalist in her third consecutive tournament, Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., swung out today in quest of her second triumph on the winter women's golf circuit.

The long-hitting Californian bucked a wind-swept drizzle yesterday to score a four-over-par 76 in the Palm Beach tournament and began her match play campaign today.

Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, shot a 77 and Grace Amory of Palm Beach, whom Miss Hicks defeatbd in the Miami Biltmore finals last week, carded an 80.

Diana Fishwick Critchley, former champion of England, qualified with an 84 but Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., missed the first flight when she soared to an 89. Miss Cothran reached the national finals last year.

Eight Yankees Signed

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees announce receipt of signed contracts from Outfielder Charley Keller, first of the regulars to sign, and two rookie right-handed pitchers, Rinaldo Ardizoia and Norman (Red) Branch. Ardizoia was with Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League last year and Branch with Newark of the International League. These brought the total of Yankees signed to eight.

Walter Mehl Has Plan for Lower One-Mile Times

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—A firm believer in the theory that races should be run for victories, and not records, Walter Mehl proposed today a plan whereby both objectives could be achieved in a single mile race.

Winner of two banked-track miles before he lost to Les MacMitchell on a flat floor in Jersey City last night, Mehl's idea is that one of the big meet promoters should restrict his mile field to the four top men, and that those four then should make a deal.

The four would be Mehl, MacMitchell, John Munski, and Chuck Fenske. They are the class of the mile field. The deal would be for each man to agree to set a fast pace for two laps. That would bring them through eight laps. For the last three, it would be every man strictly for himself, with Glenn Cunningham's competitive 4m. 7.4s. mark very much in danger.

Without an arrangement like that, the blond from Wisconsin doesn't see how there's likely to be anything close to a record mile this indoor seasoh.

"As it is now, the four of us are much too evenly matched," he explained. "None of us wants to set the pace—you saw that in the Wanamaker Mile last Saturday—because we know it would be too dangerous to let any one of the four get away to a long lead. After all, we're all in this game primarily to win, and to do that we're not going to be much bothered about the time, no matter how some of the customers may feel about it."

There was some slight attempt in last night's meet in the Jersey City Armory to try a different solution by having Paul Moore, former Stanford runner, go out in front at the start. But Moore didn't have the stuff to stay there long, and when Mehl took command Moore faded rapidly.

MacMitchell, only one of the "big four" with flat track experience, timed his bid perfectly, then held Mehl safe in the last lap. His time was poor, 4m. 23.4s., but the victory alone, his first in big-time competition, should provide the confidence to make him even tougher from now on.

Only Three Pirate Regulars Unsigned For 1941 Campaign

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4 (AP)—With the signing yesterday in New York of First Baseman Elbie Fletcher, the Pittsburgh Pirates have all of their regulars safely in tow except Shortstop Arky Vaughan, Pitcher Bobby Klinger and Outfielder Lloyd Waner.

Fletcher went from his Wollaston, Mass., home to confer with President W. E. Benswanger and Manager Frankie Frisch, who were discussing training season plans in New York.

Clarence McKee (Ace) Parker and Al Anderson, two promising rookies, also have not signed yet. Parker plans to continue his pro football career with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Because he would have to report for football practice in August, Parker may be sent back to the minors if he decides to continue with baseball also.

Dodger Signatures

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Dodgers announce that Pitcher Van Lingle Mungo, Outfielder Jim Wasdell and Infielder Don Ross have returned their signed contracts for 1941. The trio brought the total of Brooklyn players signed to 19, exactly half the squad.

Yankees Release Lang

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees announce they have released Infielder Don Lang to their Newark farm in the International League. He was obtained from the Cincinnati Reds in the deal that sent Pitcher Monte Pearson to the world champions.

Layden Is Appointed Pro Commissioner of Football

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Professional football has a new boss—scholarly, 37-year-old Elmer Layden—and Notre Dame is looking for a new gridiron coach.

Layden accepted a five-year contract at $20,000 annually yesterday as Commissioner, and resigned as head coach and athletic director of the institution where he was fullback of the famed "Four Horsemen" 17 years ago.

Several former Notre Dame stars already have been mentioned as likely candidates—Dr. Edward Anderson, Iowa; Buck Shaw, Santa Clara; Jimmy Phelan, University of Washington; Jack Meagher, Auburn, and Jimmy Crowley, Fordham.

His salary at Notre Dame was reported to be about $10,000.

Another Landis

The National Football League and subsidiary circuits have been seeking a prominent sports figure for several months to rule the sport as Kenesaw M. Landis rules baseball. The club owners, however, emphasized that the creation of the Commissioner would in no way affect the status of Carl Storck of Dayton, Ohio, President. Layden's duties will be defined further when the league holds its annual meeting here in April.

Layden is a native of Davenport, Iowa, where he was a brilliant grade school and high school athlete. He made the Notre Dame team as a sophomore in 1922, playing three years under Knute Rockne. He accepted a coaching position at Columbia College, Dubuque, Iowa, following his graduation.

Succeeded Anderson

Duquesne University lured him away from Columbia in 1927, Layden coaching there seven years until Notre Dame hired him to succeed Hunk Anderson in 1934.

Irish football teams under Layden won 46 games, lost 14 and tied three during his seven years at the helm. His finest machine was the 1938 Notre Dame squad which won eight games, losing only to Southern California.

In accepting the new job Layden described professional football as "the fastest growing institution in American sport," and added:

"I hope and I believe I can be helpful in the further development of the organization. We shall continue to safeguard the status of intercollegiate football. There is a place for both games."

Unbeaten Group In Billiards Play Reduced to Three

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—The best of the billiard stars have an off night, but Allen Hall of Chicago had his on the wrong night.

Hall, undefeated in eight starts, lost his "touch" last night and joined the ranks of the beaten, reducing the "perfect record" group in the world's championship three-cushion tournament to three—Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.; Willie Hoppe of New York and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia.

Hall's conqueror was lanky John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles, 50 to 36, in 50 innings. This was Fitzpatrick's eighth triumph in 13 tourney appearances, giving him the best record of any rookie in the field of experts.

Bozeman and Hoppe maintained their unbeaten status yesterday while Reiselt was idle. Hoppe goes after his eighth in a row tonight against Paul Lewin, Chicago, and Reiselt faces dangerous Joe Chamaco, Mexico City, in an effort to tie Bozeman's mark of nine straight.

Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago fell before Hoppe last night, 50 to 29, in 39 infings, the defending champion hitting his stride after fighting off his rival's early challenge. Bozeman defeated former champion Tiff Denton, Kansas City, 50 to 24, in 27 innings, only one frame above the tourney record held by Hoppe.

Chamaco handed another former champion, Welker Cochran of San Francisco, his third defeat, 50 to 43, in 40 innings, scoring 19 points in one "hot" streak of three innings. In the fifth match Clarence Jackson of Detroit defeated Len Kenney, Chicago, 50 to 34, in 46 innings.

The standings:

Player	W	L	High Run	Best Game
Bozeman	9	0	8	27
Reiselt	8	0	8	50
Hoppe	7	0	9	26
Hall	8	1	8	27
Schaefer	8	1	11	38
Ruben	8	2	10	38
Thornblad	7	2	9	45
Cochran	6	3	9	32
Fitzpatrick	8	5	7	41
Chamaco	6	4	8	40
Lewin	7	7	9	45
Crane	7	9	7	48
Denton	6	8	9	48
Lookabaugh	4	10	8	54
Jackson	5	11	7	46
Moriarty	3	13	8	56
Kenney	1	16	8	51
Peterson	0	17	6	0

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

(Pennsylvania League)
Temple 4, Drexel 0.
Lehigh 3, Lafayette 1.

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Gehringer Advises Young Ball Players to Hustle

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (AP)—The forthcoming baseball season, his sixteenth as a major leaguer with the Detroit Tigers, may or may not be Charley Gehringer's last—"That depends, I guess, on the boys who sign the pay checks."

If 1941 calls for a swansong, it won't be a squawk. For the veteran second baseman in no sense regards himself as an indispensable man, although he has survived a dozen shortstops and played under five managers, and he's quite willing that youth be served at the Tiger keystone spot.

But he'd like to see youth do some serving, for the good of baseball.

Dearth of Players

Gehringer, who will be 38 on May 11, tilted back the other day in his office swivel chair and smiled tolerantly at the paradox of being practically an old man in one profession and a comparative youngster in another (manufacturer's agent). He reminisced on the state of the game, circa 1941 and 1926, and noted an ominous dearth of good young players "and at a time when the Army draft may make every young prospect count."

"So many of the rookies coming up nowadays," Charley observed, "don't seem to realize what a good thing they can make of baseball. They don't seem to want to exert that little extra hustle that might keep them in the majors. So many appear content to drift on to making a fair living as big frogs in the minors, rather than the better pay, accommodations and fame in the majors. One tip to the youngsters? It pays to hustle."

Infielders Lacking

The famine in good prospects, Charley noted, is particularly acute among infielders. "Why, when I came up infielders—good ones, too—were practically a dime a dozen. Now we have trouble finding even a good utility man, one who can do a fairly good job all around the infield."

What's the cause? "It isn't," Charley said, "that kids have lost interest in baseball. At all the boys' meetings I've attended I found they knew all the answers. I think it's because they don't have opportunity to play.

"So many schools have dropped 'hardball' (baseball as distinguished from softball). Why, when I was a kid at Fowlerville (Mich.), practically all we had to play in high school was baseball and basketball. No football—so that gave us baseball in the fall as well as spring and summer."

Gehringer, a bachelor who lives here with his mother, plans to go to Hot Springs, Ark., on Feb. 20 for some thawing out before reporting to the Tigers' camp at Lakeland, Fla., March 9.

Sabin and Talbert Win Easy Openers

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., and Billy Talbert of Cincinnati moved easily through the first round of the South Florida tennis tournament but most of the seeded players drew byes.

Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., winner of four straight tournaments, postponed his first-round match with Lew Dietz of West Palm Beach.

Top-seeded Bobby Riggs of Chicago begins action against Bob Decker of Miami today.

Sabin turned back Rudy Tomasello of West Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—2, and Talbert trimmed Willard Ivins of Rumson, N. J., 6—1, 6—1.

Gardner Larned of Chicago, high-ranking junior player, reached the third round without lifting a racket as he drew a bye and won by default.

Scores Every Point

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Capt. Bob Harrison of the eighth-grade Lagrange School basketball team scored every point to lead his mates to a 139-to-8 victory over Arch Street School in the Toledo Boys' Club Midget League Feb. 3.

It was a regulation game of eight-minute quarters and played on a regulation court. He made 69 field goals and one free toss.

The secret is this—Bob, who is 13 years old, is five feet, nine inches tall.

Cincinnati Signs Hursh

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Harold (Hurling Hal) Hursh, who has been pitching forward passes on Indiana University football teams for three years, has signed a contract with the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club. In baseball he is a catcher. Hursh, from Middletown, Ohio, has been ruled automatically ineligible for baseball this year.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
February 8, 1941
LABOR UNITES FOR DEFENSE
By John Herling
Intimate observer of the labor movement in the United States, provides an illuminating analysis of the relation of workers to defense activities.
WHAT THE REFUGEE WORKERS SEE
By Roland Sawyer
News from the notebooks of experienced social workers in France describing relief work in the French Internment camps.
WHY THE STATE OF WASHINGTON LIKES LANGLIE
By Kate Archibald
Portrait of Governor Arthur B. Langlie, exponent of the theory that Christianity, government, and democracy are inter-related.
ON LINCOLN'S TRAIL
By Albert Field Gilmore
A pilgrim visits the country traveled and loved by the Great Emancipator, following the trail to the tiny log cabin now surrounded by granite memorial walls.
LINCOLNIANA
By Dwight Sturges
Double page showing of Lincoln pictures by Dwight C. Sturges, who was a Monitor staff artist for many years. The variety and method used in the pictures may come as a surprise even to those who liked his work and yet were unaware of his versatility.
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Minneapolis is practicing democracy.

You walk into the brightly lighted schoolroom, and it feels warm and pleasant in contrast to the cold outside air. You glance around, somewhat surprised at the size of the crowd, and, automatically, you try to classify the people: office workers, merchants, teachers, truck drivers, university students. Then you hear the sharp rap of a gavel, and a speaker on the front platform announces that this first meeting of the 1940-41 Minneapolis "Town Hall" series will discuss "The Citizen's Job in National Defense," the first of three subjects grouped under the theme of "Civic Rearmament for National Defense."

This is the Minneapolis campaign to help citizens inform themselves of the effects of national defense policies on their lives. According to Allen H. Seed, Jr., executive secretary of the Civic Council and sponsor of the campaign, Minneapolis is the only major city to plan and carry out a unified, far-reaching program of information of national defense, to be sustained over a considerable period of time. Altogether, at least 78 meetings are planned to be held between December and March, six in each of the city's 13 wards, and after discussion of the citizen's job in defense, the next two topics will take up "The Government's Job in National Defense" and "The Job of Business and Industry in National Defense." Topics for the final three meetings have not been assigned.

All Over The City

A year ago, when the Town Hall program was started by the Civic Council to enable citizens to inform themselves concerning civic matters, 23,000 persons attended 252 meetings, held by small organizations, such as lodges, church circles, and women's clubs. This year's meetings are ward-wide, with sponsorship by the Civic Council and a non-political, nonsectarian ward committee. There is a 34-page manual of information for the use of speakers and chairmen, with stress laid on the attitude and spirit of the individual, as the root of all co-operation in national defense.

"While we are arming ourselves with planes, guns and tanks, we should arm ourselves with a greater power—the power of the spirit," it points out. "The temporary breakdown of religion in Europe and the substitution of a political ideology had much to do with the undermining of the moral fiber of the people and to prepare the way for the acceptance of dictatorial forms of government. Any reader of history knows how religion can give individuals and nations faith in themselves and their purposes."

Although the Town Hall programs are to inform the voter now about national defense, they were started a year ago with an underlying purpose of taking a definite step toward the fundamental processes of representative government, the relearning of practical exercise of pure democracy. Four years ago, the Civic Council was formed to see what could be done about bolstering civic morale as a means to improving business conditions, and after investigation, decided that the first big step would have to be toward overcoming public apathy. In other words, education of the public to overcome ignorance, false ideas, misinformation and the "undesirable social attitudes and behavior that lie back of most of our problems."

To Arouse Active Interest

What was to be done? What was the best way to go about informing the voter, to make him take active interest in civic affairs? Civic leaders thought it over, and they realized that their problem was a social as well as an economic problem. Then they remembered that back in the early days of American democracy, when voters were faced with important issues, they got together and discussed the facts. How? By a meeting of the entire town. But that wouldn't be practical, it was said, in a city of half a million. Well, said others, why not have a lot of small community meetings? Thus was born the idea of the "Town Hall" series, and thus it was that an honored American political institution, the New England town meeting, was resurrected in a mid-western environment to help Minneapolis citizens improve conditions in their city.

It is hard to put your finger on an intangible thing like city spirit. But Civic Council officials are sure that a marked gain has been made the past year in improving civic morale. A Century Celebration was held a year ago; a Voter's Directory put out; a Regional Conference on Citizenship and Government held, with the co-operation of the National Municipal League; the Golden Anniversary of the Minneapolis Public Library observed; and last July, a huge, 10-day Aquatennial was held, a summer carnival that attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors to the city.

Through the activity, it could be seen that Minneapolis citizens actually were taking more interest in things going about them, and Town Hall officials believe it is because voters have been getting uncontradictable information about pertinent local problems, with practical suggestions. Facts have been hammered home on employer-employee relations, taxation and relief, frauds and rackets, public indifference at the polls, city government, traffic safety, juvenile delinquency, and business conditions. Meetings have been held everywhere, any place with enough room to accommodate the groups: church basements, school gymnasiums, lodge halls, club rooms, industrial plants, hotel ballrooms, and private homes. Speakers, motion pictures, and facts were provided by the Civic Council.

Scenes at the meetings of this year's Minneapolis Town Hall series, where Mr. and Mrs. Citizen come for information and discussion under the auspices of the Civic Council, a public spirited group interested in improving civic morale. The meetings, which are held in ward and neighborhood groups in schools, churches, basements, homes, and almost anywhere that is accessible and available, bring together men and women of all walks of life in true democratic fashion.

African Sojourn Recalled

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Stonehouse, Eng.

Dear Chairman,

I wish to share impressions gained from a fortnight's visit to Northern Algeria nearly three years ago. I hope that they will be interesting to other Round Tablers, and should be pleased to hear of others' experiences.

When April approached that year, my heart was pulsing with excitement, for in a few days' time I was to spend a fortnight in Northern Algeria, together with some hundred other Boy Scouts from our College. When the time at last came, we traveled via Newhaven, Dieppe, and Paris, to Marseilles. Our boat left at almost noon, and for the next 24 hours a small space of deck was to be our only home. As we were traveling fourth class our cabins were the deck and our roof the sky. But it was very enjoyable and I slept content beneath a sky that looked as if it were jeweled.

* * *

The blue of the Mediterranean is one never to be forgotten, and as we steamed through its stillness the next morning, perfect peace seemed before us.

I shall never forget my first view of Algiers. At first, it appeared like some low cloud on the horizon, tinged with gold; as we drew nearer and the white front of the semi-circular promenade stood as a background to one of the world's loveliest harbors, with the white sails of myriad yachts sailing in its clear blue waters, it seemed as a picture of heaven. One recalled the words of Wordsworth:

"Earth has not anything to show more fair;
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty;"

As we drew up to the quayside we could see the native Casbar, with its white buildings glaring in the hot sunshine. All around were the white domes and pointed minarets of the many Moslem shrines, while above all stood the beautiful cathedral buildings of the Notre Dame D'Afrique.

Our camp was to be about 12 miles along the coast at a tiny town by name of Zéralda. The site was on the edge of a thick forest about 200 yards from the sea. But this was no ordinary forest. It contained the thick, dense tropical undergrowth so typical of those that grow in hot regions, but the thing that enhanced its beauty was the profusion of wild orchids growing on large bushy shrubs, for which you would pay a small fortune in a London florist's. They seemed to glow like fire, such was their color and beauty.

* * *

Within a few hours of our arrival, our camp was invaded from all sides by hordes of Arabs endeavoring to sell every kind of ware. Soon the site was adorned with colored shawls, tablecloths, dressing gowns, and fancy slippers. It was a thrilling experience for us to buy things at a price which was not fixed but only arrived at after 20 minutes bargaining with the vendor!

The weather at that camp was glorious, and the time passed all too quickly. Our day started at 7:30 a. m., and as we cooked our own food on wood fires, the preparation of meals consumed a good deal of time. The sea called in the meantime, and the rest of the day was spent lying on the lovely sands or taking a prowl round the small but interesting town of Zéralda.

So the time went on and the visit was colored by a visit to the famous Chiffra gorge in the Atlas Mountains where monkeys abounded tame in the surroundings of a waterfall which followed a tortuous course all the way down from the summit, some 3,000 feet.

* * *

Alas! the day came when we had to pack up the bright orange tents and travel back across the Mediterranean, back across the heart of beautiful France, back through the wonders of Paris, back down to the attractive harbor of Dieppe, and back at last to England from which we had started only 14 days before, although it seemed like 14 years!

We had traveled 4,800 miles by land and sea, camped for over 10 days, and made several excursions. The total cost was £7! Tribute must be paid to our Headmaster, who was able to undertake such a magnificent piece of organization.

Although now the days are such that a visit like that one may not come again for some time, yet the memories of that trip are printed indelibly in my mind. They recall those immortal words of Alfred de Musset:

"Un souvenir heureux est peut-etre sur terre
Plus vrai que le bonheur."

With all good wishes to all Round Tablers. (Mr.) M. T.

* * *

Today the headlines take us continually to parts of the north African coast, which few of us have ever seen. By means of Mr. M. T.'s swift and vivid description of his School Scout trip we may travel there mentally. Thank you, Round Tabler.

Cheerio. . . . **Chairman**

Through the Editor's Window

On Pigeonholing People

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One evening at a gathering of many people, a woman of my acquaintance stopped to make a pleasant remark, and before we knew it we found ourselves enjoying a delightful and harmonious conversation. Now, of course, that in itself would be nothing. It is happily the experience of almost anyone. The point is that this woman had always seemed stiff, unbending, hypercritical, and generally not attractive. Suddenly the earlier impression had disappeared. She was clearly a most interesting and pleasant person, worth seeking out.

On pondering this experience—which I am sure has been the experience of many—I wondered why we humans so often let ourselves form fixed opinions concerning people. It is, I believe, one of the most inefficient things we do.

* * *

In the first place our opinion-forming is likely to be on a superficial base. Almost immediately many of us all-but-decide whether we "like" or "do not like" a newcomer or person we meet. We may not even be aware of this vote we have silently taken—but our later actions are bound to be colored by it.

Of course it goes without saying that we handicap ourselves by forming any decision at all on such insufficient evidence. For aside from the injustice to another, we are the losers. The newcomer may give us a false impression for any one of a dozen reasons—the immediate circumstances, shyness, our own attitude, or many other of the little things that put him or her at a disadvantage. This may last for some weeks or months. We discover the real person we have been missing, only when we persistently explore further. The result is usually worth it.

* * *

In the second place, people themselves change. We probably think we allow for this, and in varying degrees we do; but anyone will agree that we all need to be even more open minded and adjustable concerning everyone we know—man, woman, and child. The true educator persistently expects people to change for the better. It is the mother-and-father thought, this confidence in the good that must be revealed, together with an earnest effort to help another reveal it. One of the most blessed experiences in life is watching and helping people grow.

If we tie people up like a paper parcel, neatly labeled with our half-baked, incorrectly founded opinions of them, and then tuck them into a series of pigeonholes, we miss all this. And while on the subject of pigeonholing people, we might see to it, also, that we do not pigeonhole ourselves as well. The evidence concerning ourselves may be equally incomplete. Furthermore, we, too, might be actually in the process of changing for the better!

A Tuesday Column

Big Ben Famed For Accuracy

Big Ben, long famed as the largest and most powerful striking clock in the world and a well-known London landmark, is also the most accurate. Official records show that it varies scarcely a second from year to year.

So sensitive is Big Ben that, though the pendulum weighs 400 pounds, the weight of a penny will make it gain four fifths of a second in 24 hours.

Supreme Council Bulletin

Shall and Will

Help Yourself to Easy English—34
32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do we have both verbs, *shall* and *will*? We need both verbs to express two quite different ideas:

DETERMINATION, a promise to act regardless of events;

FUTURITY, an endeavor to act with the natural course of future events.

DETERMINATION — PROMISE—RESOLUTION — WILLINGNESS

First person: I . . WILL, We . . WILL
Second person: You . . SHALL, You . . SHALL
Third person: He, she, it . . SHALL, They . . SHALL

Students may wonder why we can use *will* in the first person and *shall* in the second and the third persons to express the same idea: DETERMINATION.

To understand this, let us clarify the idea expressed by the combination of words I WILL. In its sense of determination (including promise, resolution, and willingness) *will* can be used only with *I*. Why? Because *I* only can say *I will* and mean I am determined, I promise, I resolve, and I will.

FUTURITY, meaning an endeavor but not a promise.

First person: I . . SHALL, We . . SHALL
Second person: You . . WILL, You . . WILL
Third person: He, she, it . . WILL, They . . WILL

When expressing an endeavor to act with the natural course of future events rather than regardless of events (shown by *I will*), we use *shall* with I: I shall.

We have already used shall in the second and the third persons to express DETERMINATION; consequently, we use *will* in the second and the third persons to express FUTURITY. Thus at all times we keep the meaning of *I will* intact.

Caution: In conversation we incorrectly use, at times, *I will* (DETERMINATION) when we mean *I shall* (FUTURITY). Do you?

Exercise

Use *shall* or *will* correctly in the following sentences.

1. Tomorrow I —— be of voting age.
2. I —— be happy to accept your invitation.
3. I am determined that he —— be sentenced.
4. I —— go; I must be there.
5. We —— expect you at eight o'clock.
6. I —— help you; depend upon it.
7. She —— go; I command it.
8. I demand that he —— accompany us.
9. They —— be glad to have you come along.
10. If you say I may, I —— be glad to call.
11. Tom —— probably win the race.
12. I promise you that he —— not fail, and that I —— not fail.

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—shall (I, simple futurity); 2—shall (I, simple futurity); 3—shall (he, determination); 4—will (I, determination); 5—shall (we, simple futurity); 6—will (I, determination or promise); 7—shall (she, determination); 8—shall (he, determination); 9—will (they, simple futurity); 10—shall (I, simple futurity); 11—will (Tom, simple futurity); 12—shall (he, promise or determination), will (I, promise or determination).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Pointers for Piano Players

12—Sound Cessation With Rhythm

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These thoughts have to do with what we might call the rhythm of rest.

I do not here refer specifically to those unobtrusive but important signs in the music notation which exactly indicate for just how long, or how short a time we must cease the mechanical movements of our hands, our feet, and our fingers; so much as I refer to that which makes for "sound cessation" of the kind which almost pulses. It may seem a little illogical to our readers who have been following closely these articles on Rhythm in its various meanings, where so repeatedly it has been emphasized that rhythm is movement, that we should speak of sound cessation as being a rhythm.

"Silence is one of the greatest effects in music," Mozart once wrote when discussing the artistic value of rests (sound cessation). The exquisite purity of the music Mozart left with us, is as great, as much heard and played in this, our twentieth century as it was in those early years of the seventeen hundreds, when this composer first set pen to paper and left such a heritage for future generations of music lovers. So, as we well know, movement can go on in apparent silence, and silence can be felt, and—is arresting.

Think of Robert Schumann, another great composer. He has been called the philosopher of music. One of his earlier piano compositions, the twelve "Papillons," published when he was barely out of college, gives us, in two of those short and delightful pieces, the effect of "sound cessation." Alas, all too many players hurriedly gloss over, or completely disregard those precious rest signs, not only that pause "for a reminiscence" in the Schumann numbers but in many music compositions for piano use.

One is reminded of a lightsome song in a certain musical comedy of yesteryear, the words being "Every little movement has a meaning all its own." In music notation of today, small as are some of these little time-indications which the musical amateur, especially, is inclined to neglect, they are actually large and clear in comparison to the notation signs of what is known as the "Mensural music period."

The "Mensural" was the first effort at music notation which in the thirteenth century indicated not only the value and duration of notes and of rests, but likewise gave the pitch of said notes. That first attempt at music notation, complicated and confusing as it must have been, holds nevertheless an important relation to the development of the simpler notation of the present day.

One observes one rather curiously interesting fact in the kind of time-sign of this thirteenth century and of our twentieth century. The mensural time-sign was "Perfect Circle," triple time being called perfect out of deference to the Trinity. Each of the music notes of that period, the Large, the Long, the Breve, Semibreve, and Minim, represented in time-value three of the next lesser valuation, when perfect.

Even in those far-distant days there seems to have been a tendency to "speed up things" for we find another thirteenth century time-sign which put a sharp perpendicular line through the "Perfect Circle" "doubling up the speed." This was known as an "Imperfect Circle." The confusion in making their music come out in time and on time in those days must have been rather awful, because those same notes, the Large, Long, etc., each and every one only equaled two of the next lesser denomination when the "Imperfect Circle" was the time-sign as against three for that same note, when the "Perfect Circle" was the time-sign.

A curious thing is that now, in our twentieth century, the 4/4 time sign, often found marked as C, has likewise been cut in half by the same kind of perpendicular line through that "Common time C." In the same way, therefore, it now doubles up the speed.

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Commerce and Finance

Executive Says Steel Wage Rises Will Bring Higher Prices

Business and Industry

N. Y. Banking Firm Opposes Open Bid Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Urging that the solution of the problem facing the commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 be something other than the compulsory competitive bidding rule, Burnett Walker, a partner in Smith, Barney & Co., investment banking firm, declared in a recent letter to Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that promulgation of the rule would be a definite backward step in American banking.

The firm's letter accompanied a reply to the commission's request for comments on the proposed rule. Smith, Barney & Co. is one of the major underwriting concerns whose views on the question of compulsory open bidding were not expressed publicly at the hearings before the commission in Washington last week.

Harm in General Rule

"We think no general harm would arise from the requirement of sealed bids in occasional situations," the letter stated, "but we are convinced that basic harm would surely follow the promulgation of a general rule to that effect.

"The Securities and Exchange Commission is in a position either to build up or cause the decline of investment banking in the United States. It is, in point of fact, in charge of investment banking. There is no statute to that effect, but it is clearly inherent in the acts administered by your commission."

The investment firm urged the commission to look ahead to the conclusion of the war and the finance problems of both reconstruction and day-to-day relationships and to work to strengthen the nation's investment banking structure rather than to weaken it.

"Your commission and American banking," the firm said, "must reckon that England at the conclusion of this war will be unable to supply anything like the same degree of financial leadership as heretofore."

Changes Under Rule

Adoption of the proposed rule "would change the investment banker into a merchant who buys pre-manufactured ready-to-deliver goods for resale to the public" and at the expense of sound banking, the firm declared, adding that the Securities Act clearly outlined the duties and responsibilities of the investment banker.

"Commission supervision is one thing," the letter said. "Making decisions for which others must bear the responsibility is quite another."

"We do not suggest the retention of any part of our economic system that is not needed for our national welfare," the banking house declared. "The people of this country and our national Administration, however, are committed to a system of free enterprise under this or any other form that our Government may take in the years to come, short of State socialism, we cannot do our job as the world's principal creditor nation unless we have at least an adequate investment banking system. That system has been weakened during the latter half of the 30's. It will be weakened still further if the utility division's proposed rule is put into effect."

Int'l Telephone Reports Net Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and subsidiaries (excluding all European, Mexican, and cable and radio-telegraph subsidiaries) reported consolidated net loss, after charges, of $516,050 for the first nine 1940 months.

This compared with consolidated net income of $1,118,438 for the like 1939 period, with the same subsidiaries omitted as in the 1940 statement. The company pointed out, however, that the published statement for the nine 1939 months showed consolidated net income of $3,970,585, this larger figure including the results of subsidiaries omitted in the 1940 statement.

The company's statement said in the first nine months of 1940 only $600,000 in dividends was received from International Standard Electric, a subsidiary, compared with $2,400,000 from that source in the comparable 1939 period. It added that no further dividends could be expected for the present because of the war.

Business Bureau Issues New Booklet on Exchanges

The Boston Better Business Bureau has released a new booklet in its series of Fact booklets, the new booklet being entitled "Facts You Should Know About Security and Commodity Exchanges." In the preparation of this booklet, the bureau had the assistance of the Boston Stock Exchange.

As stated in the introduction, this booklet, as well as others in the series, is published in the interest of consumer education—to aid consumers in their everyday money management problems and relations with business.

The booklet on security and commodity exchanges describes the operations of these exchanges, and, in doing so, clears up many of the misconceptions and misunderstandings on the part of the public as to the purpose and functions of the exchanges.

To date, the bureau has published a total of 20 Fact booklets.

Canada Showing Increasing Anxiety Over Rising Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 4—The danger of monetary inflation and a ruinous rise in prices has been brought home to every Canadian breadwinner and every housewife by the present controversy between the federal government and Premier Mitchell Hepburn, of Ontario.

But while the government is denouncing Mr. Hepburn's plan to issue "sufficient new currency to take care of the expanding requirements of war time," most Canadians do not realize that a price rise already is on the way and is beginning to worry economists.

Prices Higher

So far prices have risen about six per cent since the war began. That in itself is not alarming. But the recent rise has been more rapid than in the early stages of the war. Where prices rose at the rate of about one half of one per cent a month in the early stages of the war, recently they have been rising at the rate of one per cent per month.

If that curve continued, it would soon begin to pinch the ordinary household. A year's rise at this rate would be a major disturbance in the price structure. Under the government's wage policy, which it is not legally enforcing but which it has recommended to industry and would enforce if necessary, wages generally are to be "frozen" either at their present level or at the 1929 level. But if the cost of living advances by five per cent, wage increases are to be given to cover it. Thus, if the present trend were to continue, wages certainly would go up and that, in turn would shoot prices up still higher, in the familiar cycle of inflation.

It is this cycle that the Canadian Government is determined to avoid, as it has declared in denouncing Mr. Hepburn's proposed inflation.

Quite obviously, the government will have its hands full in preventing such a situation. No acceleration is needed from Mr. Hepburn or anyone else to start inflation. It will start itself if it is not stopped and the problem is to stop it now before it becomes serious.

In his important statement issued here recently, J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, explained that the government already had increased the money volume of Canada to keep it abreast of increased war production. Since the low point of 1933, Mr. Ilsley said, Canadian bank deposits have been expanded by nearly $1,000,000,000 and since the oubreak of the war by nearly $350,000,000. They now exceed the previous high level of 1929 by over $600,000,000.

To Curb Buying

The time has come to stop this expansion, Mr. Ilsley indicated, because Canada will soon reach peak production and when that occurs any addition to the medium of exchange will not increase the supply of goods but merely devalue the dollar. "We are close," said Mr. Ilsley, "to the stage when we will need all our available labor power, working the number of hours that will give maximum efficiency."

Mr. Ilsley's problem becomes clearer every day. It is to reduce the purchasing of the Canadian family. The supply of consumable goods in Canada is going to decline soon as more and more energy goes into the production of unusable war goods, but so far the Canadian people have not realized that fact. Thus, drastic new steps will have to be taken to curb buying of luxuries while, at the same time, the government is now trying to make up for lost time in the training of men to make armament of every sort.

Realty Men Plan a National Survey Of Industrial Facilities for Defense

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Real estate men throughout the nation are organizing as a group to make a national survey of industrial facilities to meet needs arising from the defense program.

That was the report of Walter Schmidt of Cincinnati, President of the new group, the Society of Industrial Realtors, which will become affiliated with the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Schmidt, former President of the real estate boards, came here to report on the new society to the directors of the association. "The society was formed about two months ago," he said, "for the purpose of making a national survey of industrial facilities and of acting not as research agents but as industrial experts in our effort to aid in co-ordinating industry and defense needs.

"Prominent in our program also is the relocation of industries to meet population changes, raw markets, and consumer markets."

The society, Mr. Schmidt said, has the full support of federal agencies and will place any and all data on American industry at the Government's disposal.

He said it was planned to maintain in every city at least three or four industrial experts on whom the society could call for any industrial information.

Federal Court May Impose Costs, Fees Against RFC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court held that a Federal District Court may impose court costs and an allowance for attorneys' fees against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the decision which overruled a contention by the Justice Department that the RFC was exempt because it was "a corporate instrumentality of the United States." No dissent was announced. Justice Black did not participate.

In appealing to the Supreme Court, Solicitor General Francis Biddle said the question presented "recurs frequently in the widespread litigation carried on by the large number of governmental instrumentalities empowered to sue and be sued."

The litigation arose from a suit by the RFC against the J. G. Menihan Corporation of Rochester, N. Y. The RFC said it had acquired title to collateral protecting a loan and brought suit to enjoin the company from trade-mark infringement and unfair competition.

The Western New York Federal District Court dismissed the RFC suit but refused to make the Federal agency pay costs or attorneys' fees. The Federal Circuit Court at New York held that the RFC should pay.

The Supreme Court also refused to review a decision holding that administrative expenses and wage claims against a bankrupt company may not be paid from the assets ahead of tax liens on real estate.

CCC Reports 1940 Wheat Stored Under U. S. Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that farmers had stored 277,932,124 bushels of 1940-grown wheat under government price-bolstering loans when the loan program closed Jan. 1. The loans totaled $200,539,000.

The corporation said, however, that recent price advances were leading growers in some areas to withdraw grain for sale in the markets, and that consequently loan stocks were being reduced somewhat.

Final reports show that the corporation also had advanced growers $2,347,752 on 7,361,500 bushels of barley, $1,594,385 on 4,235,880 bushels of rye and $15,845 on 54,841 bushels of grain sorghums.

RCA, Hygrade Sylvania Increase Prices of Tubes

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corp. of America Manufacturing Co. as of Feb. 1 increased the wholesale price of every receiving type tube by 2 cents and suggested to its customers that the retail price be raised 5 cents. The company also advanced prices of tubes to set manufacturers.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation increased quotations ½ cent per tube to set manufacturers for original equipment.

Your Income Tax

No. 8

Exemptions Allowed Couples During Taxable Year

The credit for dependents as well as the personal exemption is required to be prorated where a change of status occurs during the taxable year, and these credits are allowable not only for the purpose of computing the normal tax but also the surtax. A fractional part of a month is to be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month, in which case it is considered a month.

For example, a single man and a single woman who were married on July 20, 1940, and lived together during the remainder of the year would be entitled to a personal exemption of $1,766.67 in a joint return for the calendar year 1940, which amount is seven twelfths of $800 for the husband while single, plus seven-twelfths of $800 for the wife while single, plus five-twelfths of $2000 for the period during which they were married. If separate returns are filed, each is entitled to a personal exemption of $888.88, which is seven-twelfths of $800, plus one-half of five-twelfths of $2,000. If during the year 1940 the husband or the wife had the status of the head of a family prior to their marriage, he or she would be entitled to his or her pro rata share of the personal exemption of $2,000 allowed the head of a family for the period prior to their marriage instead of merely that allowed a single person.

However, for the period of their marriage any exemption to which either might be entitled as the head of a family would be merged in the joint personal exemption for that period. The joint personal exemption allowable in the case of a couple who were married and living together during the entire year may not exceed $2,000.

If a child under 18 years of age reaches the age of 18 years during the taxable year, the credit of $400 is required to be prorated in the same manner as the personal exemption. For example, should the child's eighteenth birthday fall on June 30, the parent would be entitled to claim $200 credit for the dependent child—that is, one-half of $400. The same rule applies to other dependents where a change of status occurs during the taxable year.

Axis Victory Dangers Seen By Economist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An Axis victory would confront the nations of the Western Hemisphere with the most dangerous threat to their economic and political independence in their entire history, according to Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Writing in the February issue of "International Conciliation," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Ezekiel warned that in event of an Axis triumph, the American republics would be forced to form a single huge cartel or several commodity cartels to direct export trade and deal with overwhelming Axis trade pressures.

Favor's Hull's Plan

If, however, the democracies are victorious, Mr. Ezekiel held, a liberal peace plan for future trade relationships could be developed, based on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade program and on encouragement of the growth of strategic raw materials in the Western Hemisphere.

"If the Axis Powers are victorious," Mr. Ezekiel declared, "they will confront American exporters with a commercial monopoly without parallel in world history. The entire export market outside the American hemisphere will be under the control of a single monopolistic buyer. Individual dealers, or even individual countries, will face this titanic buying combination with complete helplessness."

The market would be exclusively a buyers' market, he held, and prices would be kept at starvation levels while sellers would pay high prices for their imports, getting only what the buyer deigned to give them. Frequently, he added, they would find they had sent materials abroad and received in return only credits that could never be translated into goods.

"Not only that," Mr. Ezekiel continued, "but such onerous political and economic conditions would be attached to the sales that the merchandising, industry, press and governments of the exporting countries would soon be drawn into the totalitarian orbit and be dominated by the totalitarian power.

"In the end, Argentina, Chile, Brazil and other countries would disappear as free and independent countries in exactly the same way that Poland, Czechslovakia and the Balkan countries have disappeared. And if that happened, the United States, too, would eventually be faced with the alternative of yielding up her economic and political independence or of fighting to preserve it, with the fighting very likely on her own soil."

Offers Plan

Drawing up a plan for use in event of democratic victory in the present war, Mr. Ezekiel included these points:

1. Continued reduction of tariff barriers by international agreements or the bi-lateral trade pacts of the Hull program.
2. Encouragement of growing raw materials, such as rubber and quinine, in the Western Hemisphere.
3. Continuation of production agreements in world commodities such as sugar, silver and coffee.
4. Further use of Export-Import Bank loans by the United States Government to lessen dollar exchange difficulties.

In event of an Axis victory, Mr. Ezekiel held that the American republics must first consider plans to unify all buying and selling "by a single cartel or by several commodity cartels to direct export trade and to prevent Axis control."

Recommends Final Insull Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—A referee in bankruptcy recommended a final liquidating dividend which would close bankruptcy proceedings of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., by returning investors an average maximum of $78.62 for each $1,000 in securities.

The final report on bankruptcy proceedings before Referee Garfield Charles also recommended a $43,628 reduction in requested fees for attorneys and the trustee—from $138,024 to $89,396.

The report was filed with Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe at the conclusion of hearings which began Jan. 7. A hearing on Mr. Charles' recommendations will be conducted by Judge Igoe Feb. 3.

The recommended bankruptcy divided was .0031 per cent for 15,026 debenture holders who filed claims in bankruptcy and who received dividends of $35.36 on series A debentures and $35.61 on series B under a 3½ per cent payment April 4, 1939.

The .0031 recommended dividend would represent a payment of $3.13 on series A and $3.15 on series B and would total $154,833.65.

This and the 3½ per cent dividend and a $40 equity payment for each $1,000 ordered Feb. 21, 1939, would bring the total return to $78.49 to series A holders and $78.76 to series B.

Extends Amortization Privilege

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt signed legislation giving defense contractors an indefinite extension of time in which to take advantage of the privilege of amortizing the cost of plant expansions for defense purposes from their excess profits.

Warns of Inflation

Tom M. Girdler
Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation

Class 1 Railroads Income Shows Good Gain During 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—Earnings of Class 1 railroads in the United States in 1940 totaled $682,148,487 before interest and rentals, the Association of American Railroads said.

Earnings, the association said, were at the annual rate of 2.61 per cent on the railroads' property investment.

Corresponding 1939 earnings were $558,829,007 or 2.26 per cent on property investment, and in 1930 $868,719,483 or 3.6 per cent.

Gross operating revenues of the 132 carriers included in the report totaled $4,296,600,473 in 1940, compared with $3,995,004,243 in 1939, and $5,280,234,535 in 1930.

Operating expenses amounted to $3,089,474,191 in 1940 compared with $2,918,209,705 in 1939 and $3,931,043,991 in 1930.

Class 1 railroads paid $396,353,538 in taxes in 1940 compared with $355,677,557 in 1939 and $348,536,962 in 1930.

Sixteen Class 1 railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in 1940. Six of these were in the eastern district, four in the southern district, and six in the western district.

Tom Girdler Urges Pegging Of Steel Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 4—Advocating pegging of steel wages at their present levels to obviate an inflation spiral, Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, in an address before the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania here last night, pledged that his company would not raise steel prices so long as costs remained at their present heights.

Problem of Wages

"The problem of wage advances," he declared, "is now confronting the industry and the millions of American people who must pay for the defense program. It may as well be recognized that increased wages if forced upon the steel industry, not only would greatly increase the costs of national defense, but almost certainly would touch off 'a vicious spiral' of inflation throughout the whole structure of our country."

The head of Republic Steel, third largest United States producer, asserted that wages in the industry were "higher than ever before," being 32 per cent above 1929 levels, with living costs about 15 per cent below 1929 and 3 per cent below 1937.

Mr. Girdler described the nation's steel making capacity as "reassuring," having increased more than 2,500,000 tons in the past year. He said the nation, producing 86,000,000 tons of steel annually, "is only a little short of matching the capacity of all the rest of the world combined."

Situation Reassuring

"I have been referring to ingot capacity, but the situation with respect to finishing capacity, generally speaking, is equally reassuring," he continued. "What is happening in this emergency is not the development of a steel shortage, but a return to the practice of buyers of anticipating needs and fixing delivery dates well in advance."

Hitting hard at "professors who pose as experts," and "so-called social planning groups" which have proposed big expansion in steel production, Mr. Girdler declared that at no time had the industry received a request from the Government "for basic expansion."

The price of scrap steel had caused some concern in the industry, he held, adding, however, that under Government pressure, it had settled back to normal levels.

200 British-Owned Concerns In U. S. May Be Liquidated

NEW YORK (AP) — Insurance companies comprise one of the largest groups of properties among the estimated $900,000,000 in direct British investments in the United States, the Standard Statistics Co. reported today in a survey of the holdings.

The survey listed nearly 200 companies operating in this country under British control, ranging from cotton plantations and large industrial enterprises to selling agencies and minor individual holdings.

Sir Edward Robert Peacock, a director of the Bank of England, arrived here last week to look into possibilities of selling direct investments to raise dollar exchange for war purchases.

Many Already Sold

The direct holdings, it was noted, are in addition to investments in negotiable securities which have been sold in substantial amounts. Out of $1,000,000,000 in American securities estimated to have been owned for British account at the start of the war, about one third was reported to have been liquidated at the end of 1940 and undisclosed amounts in January.

Standard Statistics Co. said British-owned insurance companies "undoubtedly" could sell their risks for at least theoretical liquidating value.

"In most cases," it added, "United States insurance companies would be glad to take them over as complete entities, with their valuable agency organizations. Some of them are large enough to be sold to the public through an underwriting group, and some of them would doubtless have appeal for purchase by one or several diversified investment companies.

"Similarly, there are a number of large manufacturing enterprises controlled by British capital which could be disposed of, to groups of investment trusts or to an underwriting syndicate for resale to the public."

Disposal of small agencies and merchandising establishments, it suggested, probably would be too difficult and involve destruction of advertising values.

British Controlled Units

Among insurance companies listed were: American Central Insurance Co., St. Louis; the California Insurance Co., San Francisco; Capital Fire Insurance Co. of California, San Francisco; Employers' Liability Assurance Corp., Boston; Eureka-Security Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Cincinnati; Federal Union Insurance Co., Chicago; General Accident and Fire and Life Assurance Corp., Ltd., Philadelphia; Newark Fire Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.; Orient Insurance Co., Hartford; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia; Potomac Insurance Co. of the District of Columbia; Safeguard Insurance Co., Hartford; Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., Hartford; Seaboard Insurance Co., Baltimore; United Firemen's Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Listed among miscellaneous enterprises were: Automatic Electric Co., Chicago; Baker, Perkins Co., Inc., Saginaw, Mich., manufacturers of bakery and confectionery equipment; Baxter's Leather Co., Ltd., Boston; Borax Consolidated, Ltd., Kramer, Calif.; Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Delta Pine & Land Co., Mississippi; R. & J. Dick Co., Passaic, N. J., belting; Dunlop Tire & Ribber Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.; E. Griffiths Hughes, Inc., Rochester, chemists; William Hollins & Co., Ltd., Providence, textiles; Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., Hoboken, N. J., tea; Matador Land & Cattle Co., Ltd., ranches in Texas and Montana; Olympic Portland Cement Co., Bellingham, Wash.; Pacific Molasses Co., San Francisco; St. Louis Brewing Association, St. Louis; Spear & Jackson, Inc., Tacoma, tools; Spratt's Patent (America), Ltd., Newark, N. J., dog biscuits; Texas Land & Mortgage Co., Ltd., mortgages; United Indigo & Chemical Co., Boston; Utica Spinning Mill, Utica, N. Y.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

A fact-facing series

FOR A NATION AT THE CROSSROADS

AMERICA: Slave or Free?

A Series of 36 Articles
March 4-April 14, 1941
in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Americans, if they would preserve their free way of life, must face the question of how a totalitarian victory would affect it. The openly-expressed threats of domination in that event would mean the giving up of our national heritage of freedom in educarion and religion, a free press, business and political organizations, and our place in the world. Are we ready to hand these over to the dictators? Read these articles for a clear, factual study of this, the most crucial question in American history,—"AMERICA—Slave or Free?"

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	491,165
1941 volume to date	14,093,895
1940 volume to date	17,257,010

Stocks Mixed; Early Rally Again Fades

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Leading stocks edged forward in today's market but real buying momentum was lacking.

Gains of fractions to a point or so for steels, rails, rubbers, coppers and specialties were cut or erased near the final hour. It was one of the slowest sessions since last September, transfers being at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

Early support was forthcoming, brokers said, on the theory that, from a technical standpoint, at least a temporary recovery was due. Business prospects, on the whole, were comforting notwithstanding persistence of war and tax fears.

Stocks on the upside most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, du Pont, Union Carbide, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Kennecott, International Nickel, Western Union, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, United Aircraft, Standard Oil of N. J., and N. Y. Shipbuilding. General Motors was a trifle backward.

Up now and then in an uneven curb were Gulf Oil, Cleveland Electric, Niagara Hudson Power and Republic Aviation. New England Telephone and United Shoe Machinery gave ground.

Bonds Irregular

A succession of advances in some foreign government dollar loans and corresponding declines in U. S. Governments highlighted an irregular session of the bond market today.

Corporates, although fairly active, had established no definite trend toward the final hour and gains and losses generally were in fractions.

British Empire bonds—recently in demand as debate on the British aid bill progressed in Congress—were outstanding gainers in the foreign list. Australia 5s of 1955 and the 5s of 1957 were up as much as 2 points in a fair-sized turnover. Brisbane 6s rose nearly 2.

The decline in the Treasury list ranged to 14/32s. Selling in "governments" appeared to have been influenced by the knowledge that a tremendous volume of defense financing remains to be done and by talk that return on long-term issues might be increased somewhat to encourage investments of savings in defense loans.

Minor improvement in demand for corporates brought fractional advances in American Telephone 3¼s, Rock Island general 4s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Pacific Telephone 3¼s.

Down moderately were Allegheny 5s 1949, International Hydro Electric 6s, Nickel Plate 5½s and Remington Rand 4½s.

Wheat Prices Rally Sharply at Close

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—A sharp rally in the closing few minutes of the session today boosted wheat futures prices as much as a cent a bushel above the previous closing levels and ended eight successive days of lower closing prices.

The market bounced up and down throughout the session, with May and September wheat contracts uncovering new low records for the season at times.

The final rally was attributed to buying by shorts which shot July and September prices up around a cent a bushel.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am H&Felt 2d pf	$1.25	.. Feb.	10	Feb. 5
SchumacherWB pf	50c	.. Feb.	15	Feb. 5
War Bros. Pict. cum pf	$3.85 96¼c	.. Mar.	1	Feb. 14

Extra

Kirkland Lk G M	1c	.. May	1	Mar. 31
Woolworth Ltd	9 pence	.. Feb.	20	Jan. 4
Do ADR	9 pence	.. Feb.	26	Feb. 4

Final

Rotterdamsche B	5½%			
Woolworth Ltd	1s 6d	.. Feb.	20	Jan. 4
Do ADR	1s 6d	.. Feb.	26	Feb. 4

Participating

Lawyers Title Corp of N Y cum pf	$1.36⅓	.. Jan.	31	Jan. 30

Irregular

Am Furn Co	3c	.. Feb.	15	Feb. 13
Am Indemnity	$1.50	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 1
Gt At & P Tea	$2.50	.. Feb.	15	Feb. 7
Mitchell (JS)	$2.50	.. Mar.	1	Feb. 14
Morse Tw Dk&M	$1.50	.. Feb.	15	Jan. 30
No AmstCasNY	42½c	.. Apr.	1	Mar. 1
West L&Tel Co	5c	.. Mar.	18	Mar. 8

Initial

Utica Knit Co com	$1	.. Mar.	1	Feb. 18

Regular

Am Ch & Cable pf	$1.25	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 5
Am Chicle	$1	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 3
Am Gen Cor $3 pf	75c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 14
Do $2.50 pf	62½c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 14
Do $2 pf	50c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 14
Artloom pf	$1.75	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Belding Heminw	20c	.. Mar.	3	Feb. 5
Calhoun Mills	$1	.. Feb.	28	Feb. 21
Columb Auto P pf	50c	Q Feb.	28	Feb. 21
Farallone Pk	5c	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Fruehauf Trailer	35c	.. Mar.	5	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 17
Gt At & P T A 7% pf	$1.75	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 7
Greenfield Gas Lt	75c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 15
Katz Drug	12½c	.. Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Do pf	$1.12½	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Kirkland Lake G M	5c	B May	1	Mar. 31
Lawyers Title Corp of N Y cum pf	$3	A Jan.	31	Jan. 30
MacMillan Co.	25c	Q Feb.	15	Feb. 10
Do pf	$1.25	Q Feb.	8	Feb. 3
1900 Corp A	50c	Q May	15	May 1
Do A	50c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Do A	50c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Noranda Mines	$1	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 20
Pfandler Co pf	$1.50	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 19
Quaker St Oil Ref	15c	.. Mar.	15	Feb. 28
Reliance Steel pf	37½c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 21
Rep Tr Shrs	$2.85612	.. Jan.	31	
Scott Paper	40c	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 1
Do $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q May	1	Apr. 19
Do $4 pf	$1	Q May	1	Apr. 19
Stand Oil Calif	25c	Q Mar.	15	Apr. 19
Stand Oil Ind	25c	Q Mar.	15	Feb. 15
Tidewater Asso Oil	15c	Mar.	3	Feb. 10
Tr Am Bk Shrs	3 2-5c	.. Jan.	21	.....
Tr Stand Oil ShrsB	14c	.. Mar.	1	.....
Tr N Y Bk Shrs Coupon	2 2-3c	.. Feb.	10	.....
United Biscuit pf	$1.25	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 13
U S Elec Light & Pow Shrs Inc (Del), B	3c	.. Feb.	15	Jan. 31
U S Nat Bk (Portland, Ore)	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 22
Do	25c	Q July	1	June 21
U S Plywood pf	37½c	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Utica Knitting Co 5% prior pf	$2½c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Yost Mfg Co	20c	.. Mar.	1	Feb. 14
Wisbolt Stgs $5 pf	$1.25	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 19
Do 6% pf	75c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 19
West Cartridge Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Feb.	20	Jan. 21
Whirl Ltd	25c	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 15

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50⅛	Abbott (1.60a)	7	51	50⅜	50¾	Feb 3
51⅜	47½	Acme Steel (4)	2	46⅛	46½	46½	−1
7⅜	5⅞	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	6	6	6	Feb 3
22⅜	21½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	Feb 3
42⅛	39½	Air Reduct (1a)	12	39⅞	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	½	½	Jan 28
5	4⅛	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	3	½	½	½	
9¼	7½	Alleg pf xw	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 31
10⅜	8¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅜	8¼	8½	− ⅛
21⅜	18	Alleghany pr pf	2	18	18	18	Jan 30
25⅜	20⅜	Alleg Lud (1½e)	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9½	9½	9½	
165	150½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	5	150¾	150	150	− ⅝
11½	10¼	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 1
12⅞	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Feb 3
7⅝	6	Allied Stores	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	4	79	79	79	Feb 3
37	32	Allis-Ch (1½e)	1	32	32	32	− ½
17¾	16½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17	16½	16½	Jan 30
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15¼	14	Amal Leath pf	1	14	14	14	Feb 1
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	46¾	46¾	46¾	− ⅜
17⅜	15¼	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	15⅛	14½	14½	− ¾
58½	44¼	Am Airlines (1e)	6	45½	45	45	
8¼	7	Am Bank Note	1	7	7	7	
8¼	6⅜	Am Bosch	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 3
38	34¼	Am Br S (2.10e)	1	34	34	34	− ¼
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 3
95¼	86½	Am Can (4)	1	87½	87	87½	+ ⅜
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jan 30
31⅜	26½	Am Car & Fdy	8	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
66¼	60½	Am Car & F pf	3	61⅜	61½	61¼	+ ⅛
23½	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	− ¼
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
121	114	Am Chicle (4a)	3	112	112	112	−2
8¾	8⅜	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Am Comm Al	2	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10	10	10	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 3
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 30
1⅛	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb 3
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
3⅞	2⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ¼
38⅜	33½	Am-Haw SS (1a)	5	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¾
4½	3½	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
30	29¼	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	− ¼
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb 3
1¾	1⅝	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 3
22¼	21	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	−1¼
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	13⅛	Am Locomotive	12	13⅜	13¼	13¼	− ¼
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	9	83½	81⅞	83½	+2½
13¾	12⅜	Am M & F (.34g)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3	2½	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	17½	17¼	17½	
3¼	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
46⅜	40¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅞k	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	Feb 3
39	34	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	34	34	34	Feb 3
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	15	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¼e)	10	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
7	6⅛	Am Saf R (.80)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Jan 30
45¼	39	Am Sm&R (½g)	8	40	39½	40	+ ½
154	149	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	148¾	148½	148½	−1½
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53	53	53	Feb 1
28½	24	Am Stl F (¼g)	8	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
11¼	10	Am Stores(¼g)	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
13½	12¾	Am Stove (.30g)	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
15⅞	14	Am Sug R (½g)	1	14	14	14	
88	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	83	83	83	Feb 3
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 31
168¾	161	Am T & T (9)	8	161	160⅛	160⅛	− ⅞
73½	69¾	Am Tobacco (5)	8	70½	70½	70½	− ½
74½	71	Am Tob B (5)	9	71⅜	70⅝	70⅝	− ½
159	151	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	+1
7	5½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	Am Water Wks	7	6⅛	6	6	
99⅛	95¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Feb 3
8⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	3	55	54½	54½	+ ¼
8	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
54	53	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	−1¼
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	35	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅜
14¼	13⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
12½	11	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 31
2⅛	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
30	28½	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
5½	4¾	Armour Ill	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
58	47½	Armour Ill pf	5	55½	55	55½	+1⅛
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	− ¾
8⅞	8¼	Arnold C (⅛g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 31
6¾	5	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 31
7⅜	6½	Assd Dry Goods	3	6½	6½	6½	Feb 3
87	83	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6k4k	1	95½	95½	95½	
35⅛	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	53	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅞
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(.5)	5	65	64¾	64¾	− ⅛
17⅞	14	Atl Coast Line	5	15⅜	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
18⅞	16	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 28
19½	16	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Feb 1
24½	22½	Atl Refining (1)	6	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ¼
110¼	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
7⅛	6⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Feb 3
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jan 31
7	6⅛	Atlas Tack	4	6	6	6	− ⅛
2⅞	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	− ¼
5¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	31	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛

B

19	15⅛	Bald Loco ct	12	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	
29½	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	− ½
10½	8⅞	Barber As (½e)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 3
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 31
9⅝	8⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	24	20⅜	19⅝	20¼	+1⅛
30½	27⅝	Bayuk Cig (1)	3	27⅝	27½	27½	− ⅛
24¾	22⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 3
111½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
126	120	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	Feb 1
8⅜	7⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 3
37¾	33⅝	Bendix Av (1g)	28	35½	34¾	35	+ ⅛
20¼	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	
32	29½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29½	29½	29½	− ⅜
89½	81	Beth Steel(1½g)	21	82¼	81¾	82	+ ¼
131½	128	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
26¾	24½	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	25½	25½	25½	
21¼	19⅛	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19	19	19	− ⅛
10¼	8⅛	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	17¼	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
18⅝	16	Boeing Airplane	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
35	29¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	4	30¼	29¾	29¾	− ¼
22¾	19⅞	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
22⅞	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	16¾	Borg-War (1a)	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
1½	1	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 30
39⅝	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31½	31½	31½	Feb 3
4½	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 3
12⅜	10⅜	Bridgeport (¾e)	6	10⅝	10⅜	10½	Feb 3
25⅜	21¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	6	21½	21½	21¼	
41	38	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	Jan 31
44½	42¾	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43	43	43	− ½
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	123	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 3
6⅝	5⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	17	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
23¼	21	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
12⅜	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	5	10	10	10	
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	9	4⅛	4	4	
7¾	6	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
34¼	28½	Bullard Co (2e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Feb 1
33	29	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29⅛	29	29	Feb 3
18½	17⅛	Burling Mill (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
53¼	52½	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Feb 3
8¾	8¼	Burr Add (.15g)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5¼	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5	5	5	Feb 3
21⅜	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅜
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	8¾	Byers (AM) Co	6	8¾	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	Feb 1

C

20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Feb 3
53	53	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1⅛	1	1	Feb 3
7¼	6½	Cal & Hecla (1e)	7	6½	6¾	6½	
14⅞	12½	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	12¾	12½	12½	
13¾	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	7	12⅞	12½	12½	− ½
4⅛	3¼	Canadian Pacific	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
38⅜	35⅞	Cannon M (2)	2	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	3	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
30½	28¼	Carpent (2¾e)	2	28	28	28	− ¼
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ¼
59¼	48	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	48	48	48	Feb 3
50¼	44½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	45⅝	45½	45½	
28⅜	24¼	Celanese (1¼e)	1	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¾g)	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	3	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
5¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3½	2⅝	Century Rib M	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
34½	30	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	30	29¾	29¾	− ¼
5⅝	4⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21¼	20½	Chain Belt (½g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 27
20⅝	19⅛	Cham PF (.90e)	2	18¾	18½	18½	− ⅜
18	14	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	
44½	40½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	16	41⅛	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb 3
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 17
8¼	7	Chi Mail O (¼e)	8	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
14¾	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
44½	40	Chi P T cv pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan 31
52½	50⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	7	51½	51¼	51¼	Feb 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
¾	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	¼	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 29
13⅜	11	Chickasha (1½e)	3	11	11	11	Feb 3
23⅜	21⅝	Childs Co	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
72⅛	63⅜	Chrysler (5¼e)	32	64½	63⅞	64⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	11	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
37¾	35	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	35	35	35	Jan 31
33¾	29	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	30	30	30	Feb 3
30½	27⅜	Climax M(1.20a)	3	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Feb 3
106	100	Coca-Cola (5e)	14	100⅛	99¾	99¾	− ¼
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 30
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	2	101¼	101	101	Feb 1
30¼	26⅜	Collins&A(2¾e)	11	28⅜	27½	28⅛	+1¾
20	17¼	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 3
21¾	19¼	Col Br A (2e)	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
21	19	Col Br B (2e)	1	19	19	19	Feb 1
4⅞	4½	Col G&E (.10g)	12	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
82⅛	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	80	79½	79½	
6⅞	5⅝	Colum Pict	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 3
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	Feb 3
89⅛	77	Coml Cab (4.60e)	1	79¼	79	79	− ⅛
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	16	28½	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅜
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼a)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
11⅜	9⅝	Coml Solv (¼e)	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Aluminum Hoarding May Bring About Control of Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Hoarding of secondary and scrap aluminum will bring "drastic actions" to prevent price rises, C. A. Bishop of the defense commission price stabilization division, said in a statement.

Mr. Bishop said that hoarding was responsible for what he termed an anomalous situation in which secondary aluminum is selling for more than virgin ingot.

There is sufficient scrap aluminum available to meet the demand during the next few months Mr. Bishop said but two groups have accumulated substantial quantities of scrap metal. One group, he said, consists of manufacturers holding scrap to be reprocessed if aluminum becomes scarce. The other consists of those holding it for speculative profit.

"Those in the latter group are doing a distinct disservice to the defense program and for a motive that is not to their credit," Bishop said. "The former group is doing an equal disservice but with a motive which may not be criticized to the same degree."

Mr. Bishop pointed out that legislation now in effect authorizes the President to requisition aluminum scrap by executive order. He said that if supplies now being hoarded are made available to the market and if the price of scrap and secondary aluminum declines promptly action can be averted.

"If these results do not ensue, however," the commission said in a statement, "the price stabilization division is prepared to recommend necessary action to insure reasonable prices for scrap and secondary aluminum."

Tool Association Sets Up Defense Unit in Detroit

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Machinist said the Automotive Tool & Die Manufacturers Association was setting up a defense committee in Detroit to facilitate handling of work by national defense contractors who wished to use the services of the independent tool and die shops.

The magazine said the first step called for a survey of all equipment in jobbing shops by kind and capacity and with due regard to the specialized skills of management and men employed.

"With this information catalogued," the magazine continued, "plus the periodic idle-capacity report, the committee can quickly point to the plants best able to undertake a particular project at the time."

The trade publication added that machine tool builders were subcontracting more and more work. Companies not remotely connected with machine tool manufacture but which do excellent machining work, such as a can maker and a laundry machine firm and several printing machinery builders, are making machine tools or parts.

"The British Purchasing Commission," the survey said, "badly in need of machine tools, are reported placing $40,000,000 of machine tool orders to be made outside the machine tool industry itself. This is in addition to the more than $100,000,000 of machine tools on order with regular builders."

The magazine estimated January aircraft production at between 800 and 900 planes, of which 60 per cent were combat types.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
31	3¼s '45-43	107.14	107.12	107.12
1	3¼s '49-46	111.7	111.7	111.7
50	2½s '48	108.10	108.10	108.10
12	2½s '53-49	106	106	106
1	2½s '52-50	106.1	106.1	106.1
3	2¾s '54-51	107.27	107.27	107.27
1	2¼s '53-51	103.29	103.29	103.29
10	2s '55-53	101.30	101.30	101.30
18	2½s '60-55	107.17	108.9	108.9
1	2½s 59-56	107.11	107.11	107.11
20	2¾s '65-60	108	107.31	107.31

New York City Bonds

175	3s '80	101⅜	100⅞	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
8	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45	45	45
3	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107½	107½	107½
15	Alleghany cv 5s '44	94	93¾	94
7	Alleghany cv 5s '49	82⅝	82⅝	82¾
11	Alleghany 5s '50 st	58	57¾	57⅝
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	103½	103½	103½
5	AmIGChem5½s'49	104⅛	104	104
4	Am T&TS½s '43	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
6	Am T&T 3¾s '66	108	107⅞	107⅞
8	Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅛	108	108⅛
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	109	109	109
4	AnacondaCop 4½s 50	104	104	104
1	ArmDel 4s 57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
14	Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105½	105½
43	AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109	109
3	AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅝	103½	103⅝
14	ACLine 1st 4s 52	75	75	75
11	ACLine clt 4s 52	73¾	73	73
5	ACLine 4½s 64	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
3	ACLine 5s 45	80⅞	80¾	80¾
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	82	82	82
13	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	68⅞	68¼	68¼
13	B&O 95 st A	40	39⅝	39⅝
10	B¾O 95 st C	45	44⅛	44¾
18	B&O 2000 st D	39⅝	39	39⅛
9	B&O 96 st F	39½	39	39
30	B&O cv 4s 60 st	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
15	B&O 4s 48	69	69	69
2	B&OSW 50 st	46	46	46
1	B&O TC 4s 59	55½	55½	55½
2	Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	Bang&Aro 1st 4s 51 st	55	55	55
2	BellTPa 5s 48 B	112½	112½	112½
6	BethStl 3½s 52	106	106	106
5	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	Beth Stl 3s 60	102¼	102	102¼
14	Big Sand 4s 44	108½	108½	108½
1	Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100½	100½	100⅝
16	Boston&Me 4½s 70	23⅜	23½	23½
2	Boston&Me 4s 60	71⅛	71	71
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	BklyUnGas 5s 57 B	107	107	107
1	BufGenEl 4½s 81	111¾	111¾	111¾
16	Buf R&P 57 st	44⅜	44¼	44¼
11	CalOrePow 4s 66	107½	106¾	106¾
2	Can at Ry 5s 70	74¾	74½	74½
1	Can at Ry 4½s 51	92	92	92
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	92¾	92¾	92¾
4	Can Pac 5s44	102½	102½	102½
10	CanPac 4½s 46	74¼	76	76
5	Can Pac 4s perp	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
6	Caro C&O 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	98	98
3	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Cen Hud G&E 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Cen N Eng 4s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89	89	89
3	Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89	89¼
1	C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	85	84½	85
5	CB&Q 4½s 77	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜
11	CB&Q gen 4s 58	85	84½	84½
31	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅞	99½	99⅝
11	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
2	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15½	15½	15½
6	Chic Gt West 4s 59	32⅛	32	32
1	Chi I & L 4s 47	20	20	20
21	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6	5⅞	6
12	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	CM&SP 4½s 89 C	33⅞	33¾	33¾
6	CM&SP 4½s 89 E	34	34	34
18	CM&SP gen 4s 89	33	33	33
3	Chi&NW 6½s 36	22½	22½	22½
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Chi & NW 4¾s 87	18	18	18
30	Chi&NW 4½s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Chi&NW 4s 87 st	17½	17½	17½
5	CRI&P 4½s 52A	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	7¾	7¾	8
3	CRI&P 4s 88	16	15⅞	15⅞
1	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	15½	15½	15½
20	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8¼	7¾	7⅞
4	CTH&SE rfg 5s 60	59½	59½	59¼
8	ChUnSta3¾s63	107	107	107
3	ChNnSta3½s'51	106	106	106
1	ChUnSta3½s63	102	101⅞	101⅞
1	Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109	109	109
6	CCC&StL 4½s 77	57	57	57
5	CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	76⅞	76¾	76¾
5	ClevUnTerm5½s72	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
7	ClevUnTerm5s73	77¼	77¼	77¼
5	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	72	71⅝	71⅝
20	Col & So 4½s 80	14¼	14	14¼
7	ColumbiaGS5s52Ap	104¼	104	104
1	ColumbiaGS5s52May	104	104	104
5	ColumbiaG5s1961	104¼	104	104
4	Col&So Oh El 3¼s70	106⅝	106¼	106¼
5	ComlMack inc6ww	38⅝	38½	38½
2	ComInv Tr 5½s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5	Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
12	Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅜	105¼	105¼
23	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103⅞	104
2	Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10	Consum Pal 2¾s '48	105	104⅞	105
5	Crane Co 2¾s '50	101⅜	101½	101½
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16½	16½	16½
2	Curtis Pub 3s '55	88	87¾	88
2	Dayton P & L 3s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52	51⅝	51⅝
50	D & R G 4½s '36	9	8⅝	9
10	D & R G 4s '36	8	8	8
1	D & R G W West 5s '78	7	7	7
3	Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
1	Dul Missabe&I 5½s '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Ed Il N Y N 3½s '65	150	150	150
21	Erie rfg 5s '67	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
56	Erie rfg 5s '75	17¾	17⅝	17¾
4	Erie 1st 4s '96	83	83	83
17	Erie gen lien 4s '96	43½	43⅜	43⅛
15	Erie 4s 1953 B	38	38	38
1	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	105½	105½	105½
2	Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	102	102	102
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Firestone P&R 3½s '48	104	104	104
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7½	7½	7½
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	86¾	85¾	86
5	Goodrich 4½s '56	106	106	106
9	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	108	107¾	107¾
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	10½	100½	100½
7	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92½	92½	92½
12	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Gt Nor 4s '48 H	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	83¼	83¼	83¼
3	Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	65	65	65
2	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	37	37	37
10	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110½	110	110
7	Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	83¼	83	83
1	Houston O Tex 4½s '54	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	29½	29½	29½
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47¼	46⅝	47⅛
2	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	44⅜	44	44
8	Ill Cen 4s '53	41⅞	41¼	41¼
33	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44	43¼	43½
45	Ill Cen 4¼s '56	41¾	41¼	41½
12	Ill Cen 5s '55	51½	51	51
20	IC&CSL&LO 5s '63 A	45½	44¾	44¾
10	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¼	42¼	43⅛
2	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	78	78	78
1	Inland St 3s '61	106	106	106
9	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	98	98	98
4	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	10	10	10
8	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49½	49	49
3	Int Paper May 5s '41	74½	74½	74½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	102½	102½	102½
6	Int T&T 4½s '52	36⅞	36⅛	36¾
82	Int T&T 5s'55	39	38⅝	38¾
3	K C South 5s '50	70	70	70
5	K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
10	K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108½	108¾
1	Lac Gas 8s '42 A	86¼	86¼	86¼
14	Lac Gas 8s '42 B	89	88½	88½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
3	Lac Gas 5s '42	94	94	94
3	Leh&N Eng 4s 65A	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2	Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	84	84	84
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	36	36	36
4	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45¾	45½	45½
4	Leh Val 5s 2003 st	26	25½	26
3	Leh Val 4s 1003 st	22	21⅞	21⅞
1	Libby McN&L 4s 55	105	105	105
1	Liggett & M 7s 44	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
13	Liggett & M 5s 51	130¼	130⅛	130¼
3	Loews 3½s 46	104¼	104	104
21	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1	Lou&N 5s 2003B	104½	104½	104½
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1	Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	95½	95½	95½
9	Louis & N 3½s 80A	105⅛	105	105
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5	Maine Cen 4s 45	79½	79½	79½
4	Maine Cen 4½s 60	51⅜	51	51
2	Manati Sug 4s 57	30	30	30
1	Maret St Rr 5s 45 st	74	74	74
12	McKess&Rob 5½s 50	103⅛	103	103⅛
3	Mich Cen 4½s 79	67	67	67
5	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅝	106½	106½
1	Mid&Nor 1st 4½s 39	60	60	60
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	83¾	83¾	83¾
20	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	83¾	83¼	83¾
8	MIKITex 5s 62A	15	15	15
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4	4	4
1	M-K-T 4½s 78	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21¼	21¼	21¼
43	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21¼	21¼	21¼
3	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	22¼	22¼	22¼
8	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1½	1½	1½
3	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
14	Mor & Essex 5s 55	38½	38	38½
30	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	33⅞	34¼
12	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞
5	MashCha&StL 4s 78	71¼	71⅛	71¼
1	Natl Steel 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
1	New Eng T&T 5s 52	127¼	127¼	127¼
1	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	72½	72½	72½
1	N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106¾	106½	106½
5	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106⅝	106½	106½
1	N Orl Term 4s 53	71	71	71
1	NY&GreenwdLS4s46	39	39	39
2	NY & Putnam 4s 93	51	51	51
20	NYC rfg 5s 2013	65¼	64¾	64¾
56	NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58¼	58½
10	NYC cn 4s 98	64¼	64	64
6	NYC 3¾s 46	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	NYC&HR 4s 42	100	100	100
14	NYC&HR 3½s 97	86½	85⅞	86
1	NYChi&StL 6s 41	91⅜	91½	91⅜
8	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	72	71½	71½
39	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	58½	58	58
32	NYChi&StL 3½s 47	52¼	52¼	52¼
8	NY Connect 3½s 65	99	99	99
	NY Dock Co 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
1	NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
7	NY LE & WD&I5s 43	97	97	97
2	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	22¾	22¾	22¾
4	NYNH&H 4½s 67	21½	21½	21½
5	NYNH&H 4s 56	19	19	19
28	NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5½	5½	5½
5	NYO&W gen 4s 55	64	63¾	64
10	NY Steam 3½s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	NYS&W Term 5s 43	73	73	73
2	NYW&Bost 4½s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Nor Am Co 4s 59	106	106	106
1	NorAmCo 3¾s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	NorAmCo 3½s 49	105½	105½	105½
18	NorPac 4s 2047	66	65¾	66
2	NorPac 5s 2047 C	60	60	60
1	NorPac 4½s 2047	58	56	56
8	NorPac 4s 97	78½	78½	78½
4	NorPac 3s 2047	44	44	44
10	NorSta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107¼	107¼
20	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	88	87¾	87¾
17	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Pac T&T 3¾s 66B	108½	108½	108½
1	Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108¾	108¾	108¾
11	Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95¾	95½	95¾
1	Pen Co 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Pen RR gen 5s 68	115¾	115¾	115¾
4	Pen RR gen4½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92½	92½	92½
8	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	104	103⅞	103⅞
7	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7	Pen RR 3¾s 70	96⅛	96	96⅛
28	Pen RR 3½s 52	89¼	89	89
5	Peo Gas L&C Chi 5s 47	116¾	116¾	116¾
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s 60	51	51	51
3	Pere Marq 5s 56	76½	76⅛	76½
6	Pere Marq 4½s 56	68	66	66
12	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1	PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
7	Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	109¾	110¼
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4½	4½	4½
5	PCC & St L 4½s 77	104⅝	104½	104½
2	Pitts Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	59	59	59
4	Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	58	58	58
15	Porti Gen E 4½s 60	81¾	81¼	81¼
10	Readg 4½s 97 A	82	81⅝	81⅝
6	Readg 4½s 97 B	82¾	81¾	81¾
5	Rem Rand 4½s 56 ww	104¼	104	104
12	Repub Stl 4½s 56	106	106	106
18	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	37	36½	36⅝
4	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	7½	7½	7½
4	Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	92	91¾	91¾
6	StLIM&S4s Rf&G 33	66	65¾	66
1	StLPub Svc 5s 59	72	72	72
2	St L S F 7½s 78 st	10¾	10¾	10¾
4	StLSF4½s 78ct st	10¾	10¾	10¾
4	St L SW 5s 52	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	St L SW 1st 4s 89	72¾	72¼	72¾
1	StPaul UnDep 5s 72	113¼	113¼	113¼
2	SA&A Pass 4s 43	78¼	78¼	78¼
7	Seab A L cn 6s 45	5	5	5
6	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4½	4	4
8	Sea A L 4s 50 st	9½	9	9
13	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	Sea-AlPia 6s 35A	2¼	2¼	2¼
22	Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅝	96½	96½
4	Silesian-Am 7s 41	70	70	70
18	Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
21	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅝	105½	105½
15	So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅞	106¾	106¾
3	So Col Pow 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
1	So Cal Ed 4½s 47	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Chile 6s 60	11	11	11
5	Chile 6s 61 Jan	11	11	11
10	Chile 6s 61 Janasd	9½	9½	9½
25	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	32	31	32
15	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	32	31½	32
1	Copenhag 4½s 53	21½	21½	21½
8	Cuba 4½s 77	51	50	50
1	Denmark 6s 42 WD	41	41	41
2	Ger C AgrBk6s60Jul	23¼	23	23
1	Ger Govt 7s 49	11	11	11
1	GtConElPJap 7s 44	70½	70½	70½
1	GtConElPJap 6½s 50	75½	75	75
1	Haiti 6s 52	65	65	65
1	Hung Mun 7½s 45	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	Ilseder Stl 6s 48	32½	32½	32½
2	Italy 7s 1951	46	45	46
2	Japan 6½s 54	67	67	67
10	Mex 5s 04 asd ct	5	5	5
22	N Sou Wales 5s '57	64	63¾	64
10	N Sou Wales 5s '58	60	60	60
5	Norway 6s '44	52½	52½	52½
1	Norway 6s '43	52¼	52¼	52¼
14	Panama 5½s '53	102	102	102
1	Panama 5s '63 A	72	72	72
6	Panama 5s'63A st asd	65	65	65
4	Pan 5s'63Ast asd ct	63	62½	63
14	Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Poland 4½s '63 asd	6	6	6
2	Prussia 6s '52	22	22	22
4	Queensald 7s '41	91½	91½	91½
12	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Sao Paulo 8s '50 40	51⅞	50½	51⅞
2	Tokyo City 5s 52	21	21	21
2	Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79	41	41	41

Total today, 3,625,000; previous day, 4,981,300; week ago, 8,920,150; year ago, 5,434,600; two years ago, 5,144,450; Jan. 1 to date, 742,993,725; year ago, 168,127,025, two years ago, 192,581,425.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, FAS, N. Y., 10.50-12.00. Tin steady; spot and near by, 51.50; future, 50.25. Lead steady; spot, New York, 5.50-55; East St. Louis, 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward, 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Continental Baking Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Baking Co. reported for the year ended Dec. 28 net income of $3,500,331, equal, after preferred dividend requirements for the period only, to $1.01 on the Class "A" common stock. This compared with $4,176,121, equal to $3.32 a share on the same basis, in 1939.

Purity Bakeries Corp.

CHICAGO (AP)—Purity Bakeries Corporation reported consolidated net earnings of $1,148,805, equal to $1.49 a common share, for the fiscal year ended Dec. 28, 1940. This compared with $1,651,813, or $2.14 a share, in the previous fiscal year.

Greater Flood Of U. S. Defense Orders Expected

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—P. D. Houston, President of the American Bankers Association, told 500 banking executives at the mid-winter trust conference of the association today that "within the next four months the defense goods business will descend upon us as if in a flood."

Mr. Houston, also Chairman of the American National Bank in Nashville, Tenn., added:

"Every manufacturing enterprise should be prepared to handle its share of this flood. Perhaps there won't be much profit in it. There may be a lot of discouraging experience with red tape and one might prefer to go on doing business as usual exclusively with his usual customers but participation in the defense program is a patriotic duty.

"The nation is engaged in a huge wartime operation comparable in scope and size to that of 1917-1918."

Banks are far ahead of the procession in their preparation for support of the national defense program, Mr. Houston said.

Carl W. Fenninger, President of the trust division of the A. B. A. and Vice-President of the Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia, suggested the broadest possible diversification of investment portfolios of trust funds as the best protection against post-war economic uncertainties.

"The probable lowering of the standard of living in many of the countries now at war," Mr. Fenninger said, "and the lower cost of production which is likely to occur will probably present a problem to American industries which may mean a somewhat lower standard of living here and a lower proportion of earnings flowing to the investor."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, Feb. 4

Sterling:	Europe † Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables†	$4.03½	$4.03½	18.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2326	.2326	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	** .1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2370	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0150	.0150	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3975	.3975	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2406	.2406	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8275	.8275	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. **1929 average. (†)Not quoted. xNominal.

Trust Fund to Broaden Scope

Commonwealth Fund of Massachusetts, which has previously had accounts only with residents of Massachusetts, announced that a registration statement has just been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the issuance of an additional $3,000,000 of trust accounts under Trust Plans A and B and $1,000,000

Move to Aid Britain Gains in Latin America

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—An increase in Latin-American aid to Great Britain will follow passage of America's lend-lease bill, in the opinion of persons keeping close watch on developments to the south.

Passage of the lend-lease bill, with its proof that the United States is willing to go almost the limit in aiding Britain, will have a powerful effect upon the governments and peoples of Latin America, most of whom have shown a steadily rising interest in a British victory, it is held.

Latin-American specialists here declare, furthermore, that the sentiment to aid Britain is also being fostered in the Pan-American republics by the increasingly difficult trade situation in which many of these nations find themselves because of wartime restraints. Having watched the upward trend of Anglo-American trade due to America's expanding aid to Britain, Latin-American nations are showing a growing intention of participating in this movement, it is said.

At the same time, State Department authorities deny that this country has made any request to Latin-American countries that they follow this country's lead in opening their ports to British war vessels as is provided for in the lend-lease measure. While this eventuality is not ruled out, it is pointed out that this country would refrain from making any such suggestion until passage of the bill.

Pro-British Sentiment

Optimism here regarding Latin America's future course toward the war is fostered by official reports telling of expanding pro-British sentiment. An example of this is seen in the refusal of the various governments south of the Rio Grande to become seriously aroused over the operation of British warships within the so-called "New World neutrality zone" established by the Pan-American Conference at Panama.

While it seems probable that the Pan-American nations eventually will forward a protest to Britain on Brazil's behest concerning an incident off the Brazilian coast some weeks ago, there is reason to believe that it will be considered little more than a formality.

Of particular importance to future Latin-American decisions regarding the war is the growing shortage of ships, coupled with falling trade. Since there is little chance for Latin America to increase its trade with Germany and Italy while the British blockade is in effect, greater trade with Britain is seen as the only solution.

A key to the Latin-American position is seen in a report Feb. 3 from Buenos Aires that the Argentine Government is considering requisition of idle shipping in Argentine ports in order to facilitate the movement of Argentine beef, wheat, and wool to British markets. This would be of great importance to Britain as it would release British ships for operation elsewhere and it also would reduce the distance which ships in the Argentine service would have to travel. Produce from Southern Argentina would be carried either to Buenos Aires or directly to British-controlled ports in the Caribbean.

Similar Action Expected

An Argentine move in this direction would be followed by similar action in other Latin-American countries, it is believed. The United States has been considering like action for some time.

It is felt here that Britain is ready to make important trade concessions to Latin America in return for such shipping aid. With Anglo-American trade concentrating more and more on materials of war, Britain is seen as ready to expand its former role as No. 1 market for Latin-American agricultural products.

There is also a conviction here that few of the Latin-American nations, a number of which are seeking financial aid from the United States, wish at this time to pursue a foreign policy too much at variance with that of the United States. The economic strength of this country, combined with Latin-American dependence for protection upon the American fleet, make any great difference of opinion between North and South America regarding aid to Britain unlikely, it is felt.

Wood Sees War in 90 Days If Lend-Lease Bill Passes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood of Chicago, acting National Chairman of the America First Committee, charged today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that there is a probability that the United States will become actively engaged in the European war "within the next 90 days" if the lend-lease bill is enacted.

General Wood's testimony followed earlier evidence by Dr. Charles A. Beard, who opposed the bill, and Maj. George Fielding Eliot, who supported it.

National unity would be destroyed by passage of the bill, declared General Wood, because, he asserted, in a prefaced statement, 85 per cent of the American people are still "opposed to our entry into war."

"If as a result of the passage of this bill we are actively involved in the war within the next 90 days—and I believe there is this probability if the bill passes—you will not have a united people."

People Fear a Trick

"A vast minority, if not an actual majority, of the people will believe that we have been tricked into the war by the passage of this bill: will believe that their leaders in Congress have betrayed them.

"If we are to go into this war as an active belligerent, the mass of the people must be convinced that it is necessary to do so, and certainly they are not convinced thus far. Even if the supporters of this bill believe they have the votes necessary to pass it, they should think long and carefully before doing so."

Dr. Beard, in epigrammatic phrases, attacked the pending bill for its possible involvement of America in European affairs. The venerable professor who has frequently led the liberal wing among historians for half a century spoke in a deeply earnest voice as he pleaded against steps that might lead to war.

"This nation is almost unanimous in its sympathy for Britain," he said, adding that that is not the point at present.

The Real Point, He Says

"Every machine, every tool, every ship, every industry—the labor of every able-bodied citizen" becomes subject to the President's will under the present bill, he charged. President Wilson in the World War, and President Lincoln in the Civil War, did not have such powers, he said. The Nation's wealth and the Nation's men and women become subject to the President's control, he continued, under the bill and he may dispose of them as he desires.

He satirically proposed that the bill's name be changed to indicate its sweeping powers. "It is a bill for waging an undeclared war," he continued. The consequences of such a war would be incalculable.

"If this is our war," he said, "it is contemptible for us to buy peace, as it is suggested that we are doing under this bill."

Europe and Asia are old and their civilizations are old, too, said Dr. Beard. They have been torn by wars since the dawn of history. Can America transform these systems, emotions, prejudices, he asked, by pouring forth treasure? Dr. Beard saw little prospect of it. He characterized the idea as "childish exuberance"—as naïve as the Bolshevik idea of transforming the world.

Little Idealism for Democracy

Citing diplomatic documents of the World War with their secret agreements, Dr. Beard said that long study showed little idealism for democracy. Admitting that it was a "false phrase" that history repeats itself, Dr. Beard nevertheless warned against dangers that would be let loose if the United States once again plunged into war. Does Congress intend to guarantee the British Empire in its proposed assistance? he asked.

Does it intend to restore the French Empire—Finland—Greece? Is Congress prepared to pour out wealth until Asia is quieted and China restored? If Europe is prepared to make settlements without restoring democracy, he continued, will Congress insist that they keep on fighting?

These were questions, he said, which Congress must ask itself before taking the present momentous step. He asked two further questions: Can Congress restore order in Europe, and can it be sure that it can keep disorder from spreading at home, when the war boom, with its "fool's gold" finally explodes?

Dr. Beard recommended instead that Congress "preserve some stronghold of order and sanity" in a mad world. He said he felt sure that America could remain secure if it stayed out of Europe's troubles. Instead of the present bill he urged the Republican substitute which would give a direct credit grant to Britain, without the "bureaucratic superstructure" proposed in the Administration bill.

Hiram Johnson Agrees

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California reminisced, at the conclusion of Dr. Beard's testimony, on his fight to defeat the League of Nations. He was the only Senator who asked questions. He approvingly cited Dr. Beard's preference for the title "continentalists" to the epithet "isolationists." Not one man who uses "isolationism" as a term of reproach knows what it means, cried the veteran Californian.

"The difference between us and the interventionist," he asserted, "is that he wants wars. We do not want wars."

The colloquy that followed between Senator Johnson, the Dean of isolationists in the Senate, and Dr. Beard, the most famous expounder of the doctrine in academic circles, turned on American foreign policy from the time of Woodrow Wilson down to date. Both saw in the pending bill a direct assault on their cardinal doctrine, and a commitment of the United States in the affairs of Europe. They appeared to share the view that the fight that they won in 1919 against Wilson might be lost in 1941 under Roosevelt.

Plenty of Trouble Right Here

Dr. Beard praised "the magnificent way" in which Mr. Roosevelt attacked the 1933 depression. "And yet if you examine the situation you see that we were buying our way out by borrowing money," he continued.

The country was in a recession when the war started, he said. "When this war boom explodes," he said, "with debts mountain-high and millions of unemployed men, America will have its hands full of domestic problems without bothering with crusades in Europe."

In his testimony Dr. Beard said that Congress must decide "whether it is prepared on a showdown to carry our country into war in Europe and Asia and thus set the whole world on fire, or is resolved to stay out to the last ditch and preserve the stronghold of order and sanity 'even against the forces of hell.'" He disputed the contention that the British are fighting "our war" or that their continued struggle was vital to the defense of the United States.

"My code of honor may be antiquated," he declared, "but under it I am bound to say that, if this is our war for democracy and if foreign soldiers are now fighting and dying for the defense of the United States then it is shameful for us to be buying peace with gold. We too should be offering our bodies as living sacrifices."

Advocates of the bill sandwiched in Major Eliot in the list of opposing witnesses although he approved the measure with amendments. He urged the setting up of a national group of review or "Joint Select Committee" to watch not only the preparedness program but matters of military policy.

A second and larger body he proposed might act as "National Committee of Defense" to serve as a co-ordinating executive agency. Both of these agencies would limit executive power of the White House, he said, and increase management efficiency.

"The danger to American interests," he said to questioners, "is the destruction of the balance of power in Europe—the first time it has happened since Napoleon. I don't feel there is danger of imminent invasion, but I believe there is a definite menace to our economic interests."

Air Commander

Wide World

Lieut. Col. Idwal H. Edwards

Veteran of the Air Corps with nearly 3,000 flying hours in his log book, Colonel Edwards recently assumed command of the Air Corps Basic Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas. He succeeded Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks. Colonel Edwards served on the Army General Staff in Washington before taking over his new post.

Bagrianoff Quits Bulgarian Cabinet; Nazi Setback Seen

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 4 (AP)—Agriculture Minister F. Bagrianoff, known as a staunch friend of Germany and advocate of Bulgarian co-operation with the Axis, resigned suddenly today.

Informed sources said he had disagreed with Premier Bogdan Philoff over the question of passage for Nazi troops through Bulgaria.

Mr. Bagrianoff had been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Philoff as Prime Minister and his resignation was seen in some quarters as a temporary setback to German influence in this country.

Mr. Philoff himself took over Mr. Bagrianoff's portfolio.

Mr. Bagrianoff recently visited Germany and Italy and talked with Fascist and Nazi leaders.

His action came out of a clear sky. Premier Philoff was called to the Royal Palace by King Boris in mid-afternoon and an hour and a half later when Parliament opened read the monarch's announcement that Mr. Bagrianoff's resignation had been accepted.

The Agriculture Ministry is the most important post in the Bulgarian Cabinet next to the Premiership because nine-tenths of the population is engaged in farming.

Large Credit Asked From Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The British Government will request of Parliament another vote of credit in the sum of £1,000,000,000 to defray war expenditures during the year ending March 31, 1942, it was announced today.

The Government also is requesting £600,000,000 for costs to March 31 of this year.

The House of Commons made available a total of £2,700,000,000 in three credit authorizations in 1940. The last of these, on Oct. 16, was for £1,000,000,000.

The Goverment received a blank check long ago so far as appropriations are concerned, and Parliament simply votes it money from time to time to pay the bills.

U. S. Is Warned Axis Powers Are Goading Japan to Attack

Continued from Page 1

serted that United States military experts agree with Colonel Lindbergh that aviation has greatly strengthened America for defense and weakened it for attack.

"We are safe from attack for a long time, if not for all time," he said, "either by sea or by air, so long as we maintain an army, navy and air force of reasonable size and in modern condition, and provided we establish the bases for defense." Denouncing alleged propaganda designed to aid the bill, Mr. Jonkman minimized reported losses of British shipping.

"I asked Admiral Harold R. Stark to help me get at the facts," he said, "and he supplied me with a report showing that Great Britain began the war with 17,417,413 tons and on Dec. 31, 1940, had 17,679,388 tons, or a gain of 267,000 tons."

Quick Passage Expected

But neither the second of the three days of floor argument in the House of Representatives, nor the continuing attacks on the measure by opposition witnesses before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, materially altered the basic legislative prospect that the bill will pass the House handily before the week is over, and that ultimately after a more protracted round, it will also win Senate approval in amended form.

So likely is House passage by Friday or Saturday that the current debate has lost something of its dramatic interest. The gallery seats were packed with spectators at the start yesterday and the floor was well filled, but five hours later the galleries were emptying and only a handful of Congressmen were left on the floor to listen to the speeches. Much the same situation was true today.

In large part this was because the score or more of spokesmen added little to the points previously made in 10 days of testimony in the House Foreign Affairs Committee and in earlier talks.

Only Means Involved

Another reason was that the question of aid to Britain is involved only indirectly in the controversy, which is over means rather than ends. With a few exceptions, all sides in the argument want Britain to win, and all speakers agree that Britain should be aided.

One development was an apparent tightening of party lines, with the Democrats unwilling to make further concessions in the form of amendments in view of the prospect of a big final majority in any case, and the Republicans, on the other hand, uniting more strictly in party opposition and advocating their own solution of a flat $2,000,000,000 credit for Britain.

Many advocates of the measure took their cue from the declaration of Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas, ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that Axis Powers in Europe are putting full pressure on Japan to make it attack the United States. Mr. Johnson spoke gravely, and based his statements on confidential evidence given to his committee by ranking army, navy and air chiefs. He sought, he said, to bring home to his colleagues a "full realization" of the dangers confronting the United States.

"We must agree that the country is in danger," he continued. "We're in danger from both sides. The Axis Powers are now bringing every possible pressure upon Japan to persuade her to take aggressive action against us. If Britain falls like France fell, Japan might be induced, just as Italy was induced, to enter actively into the war. There is danger, and let no one think otherwise."

The name of Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, was brought into the opening day's debate when Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois challenged his recent "courtesy" calls on the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Dirksen wanted to know "what information" Lord Halifax had brought, and Chairman Bloom explained that discussion turned largely over the copy of Magna Charta which Lord Halifax was instrumental in getting released in 1939 for the New York World's Fair exhibition, and that in addition they discussed the House legislative procedure.

Landon Will Not Testify on Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Alf M. Landon, Republican standard-bearer in 1936 will not take the stand against the lend-lease bill, it was learned here today. Mr. Landon had previously been included in the list of opposition witnesses. Mr. Landon's determination not to appear is of interest because Wendell L. Willkie will be the star witness next Monday, according to present plans, when he will give his views fresh from first-hand observation of conditions in Britain.

Opponents of the bill had counted on Mr. Landon's testimony to turn the edge, in part, of the expected approval for the bill by Mr. Willkie.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who attacked the bill before the House Committee, will not appear to repeat his evidence, it was stated, unless senators want to develop specific parts of his earlier testimony. This is thought to be unlikely.

Bulgaria Summons More Men to Arms

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—Bulgaria has called new troops to the colors, among them the Sofia "Iron" Division, with the official explanation that they will replace men stationed on the Turkish frontier.

Bulgaria previously has been reported to have massed a great part of its troops on the Turkish border; while the official Turkish radio has asserted that if German troops invade Bulgaria, Turkey will react. Official informants declared "no exceptional measures are being taken."

Garner Turns Down Bid; Wants Year's Isolation

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 4 (AP)—Former Vice-President John N. Garner wants to isolate himself for a year.

He disclosed that desire in a letter to the Texas House of Representatives declining an invitation to address the House.

"Prior to ending my services Jan. 20," Mr. Garner wrote, "I decided definitely that I would eliminate myself from all public expressions for 12 months. In other words, Mr. Speaker, I want to isolate myself for that period of time."

Orphans' Home in N. C. Gets Building Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARIUM SPRINGS, N. C. — Franklin Avery Sherrill of Statesville will give the Presbytrian Orphans' Home at Barium Springs the sum of $6,000 for a printing office and shoe shop building.

Announcement of another contribution for a building within a period of a few days was made by Joseph B. Johnston, superintendent of the orphans' home, who last week disclosed a $10,000 gift for a cottage.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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(Continued.)

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Daily Features Page

Caption Contest

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Jan. 21.

"I Wonder"

Maude Clark Hough, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lelia E. Smith, Harry E. Burroughs, Boston.

"The Thoughts of Youth Are Long, Long Thoughts"

Elsie K. Washburn, West Roxbury, Mass. M. Lane, Cincinnati.

"What a Big, Big World"

W. L. Lerch, Chicago. A. A. Jesse, Washington, D. C.

"Bright Eyes"

Lillian D. Higley, Brattleboro, Vt.; Kathleen Starnes, Seattle; Agnes Roxbury, Denver. Antoinette Babson, Chicago; Minnie M. Perkins, Sanford, Maine; Opal Amick, Chicago; Mrs. M. B. Stone, Lynn, Mass.; Tressa A. Phillips, Wethersfield, Conn.; Martha Y. Jonas, New York. Magdalene E. Tracy, Seaford, N. Y.; Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City; May B. Dunlap, Muncie, Ind.; Edward A. Uhl, San Jose, Calif.; Frances Arlt, Ft. Myers, Fla.

"The Eyes Have It"

John Paterson, Port Huneme, Calif.; Laura Bentley, Baltimore; Dorothy Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.; Margaret Marquiss, Woodhaven, N. Y.; Julia Burrell, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. L. P. Beckwith, Guilford, Conn.; Jessie Sheuerman, Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Normandin, Short Hills, N. J.; Alice Milward, Greenwich, Conn.; Gertrude Ruf, Chicago, Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.; Iva Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. R. E. Slaughter, Harrisonburg, Va.; Mary Wheeler, Concord, Mass.; Augusta Healey, Framingham, Mass.; Mrs. E. F. Eidlitz, New York; Mrs. L. W. Bjorkman, Swampscott, Mass.; Mrs. E. Terwilliger, Toms River, N. J.; Leota St. John, Brookline, Mass.; Kate Brackett, Milton, Mass.; Jane Allen, Springfield, Mass.; Laura Schiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.; Marion Sanborn, Columbus, Ohio; Elvia Price, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. A. O. Chambers, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. L. L. Omer, Owosso, Mich.; Margaret Shaw, Montreal; Mrs. H. C. House, Pasadena, Calif.; Rachel Ryle, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. E. Thorsen, San Diego, Calif.; P. B. Wesson, Rochester, N. Y.; Velma McEntire, El Paso, Texas; Neil Isaacson, Santa Ana, Calif.

"A Budding Genius"

Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.

"A Philosopher in the Making"

Ellen Holmes, Philadelphia.

"Silent Contemplation"

E. Zwilling, St. Louis. Nellie Mitchell, Chicago.

"Meditation"

Irene Tuttle, San Francisco; Mrs. T. Olsen, Denver; Clara Ryan, Lansing, Mich.; Blanche Berg, Round Mountain, Nev.; Katherine J. Dinnie, Belle Plaine, Iowa; Charles Anderson, Leavenworth, Kan.; Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.; Clara Whiting, Brighton, West N. Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

"Wonderment"

H. W. Adams, Silverton, Ore. N. M. Smith, Sacramento, Calif.

New Sheets for Old

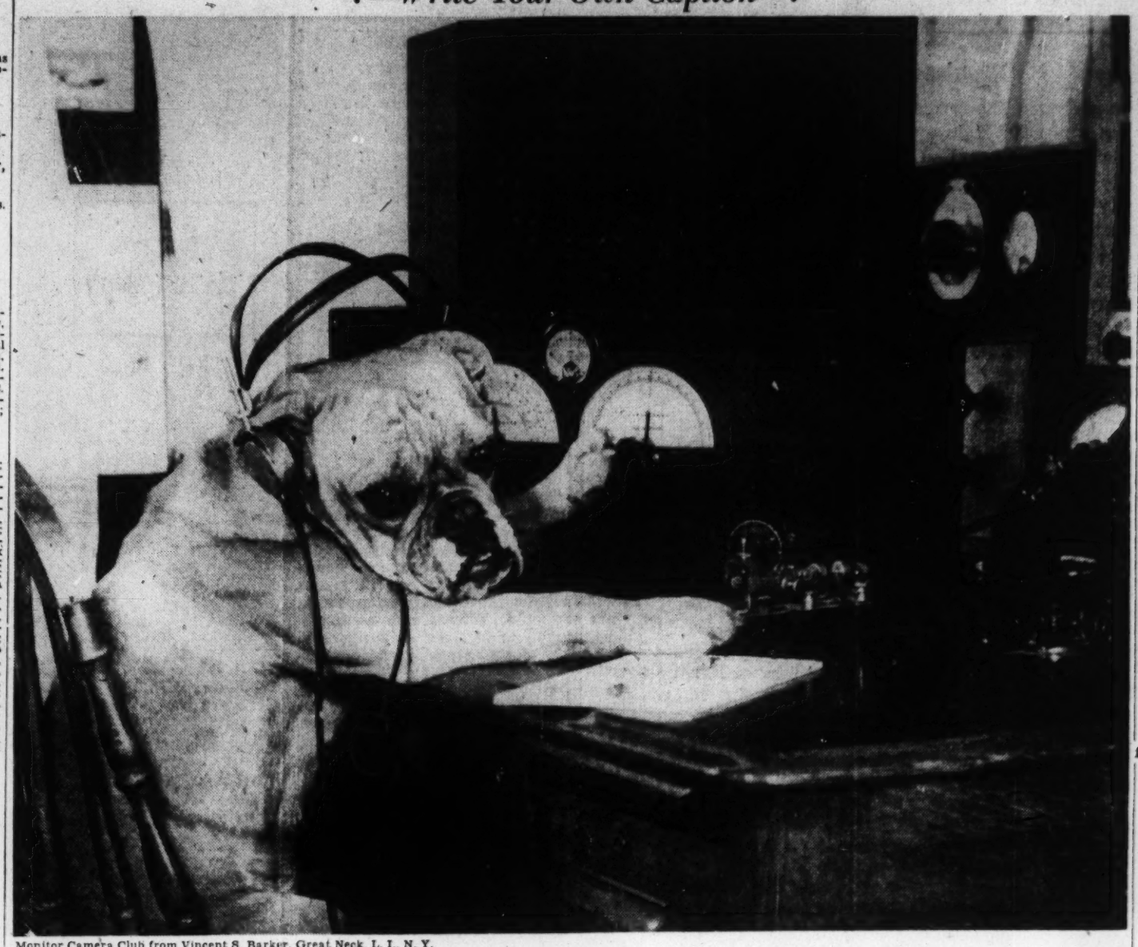
The American housewife can now buy sheets on the trade-in allowance plan, just as her husband buys a new car. A manufacturer has announced a plan by which the shopper will receive a nominal allowance on old sheets when she purchases new ones, and the old sheets will be given to any charity the shopper selects.—Cotton News Letter.

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. France
2. Venus
3. Maine
4. Shakespeare
5. Red Cross
6. Daniel Defoe

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good
6: Superior

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from Vincent S. Barker, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit captions for this photograph: and on Tuesday, Feb. 18, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Edam cheese is to Holland as Roquefort cheese is to **(Norway, France, Holland, England, Belgium).**
2. Farthest planet from the earth is to Pluto as nearest planet to the earth is to **(Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune).**
3. Old Line State is to Maryland as Pine Tree State is to **(Florida, Maine, West Virginia, South Dakota, Wisconsin).**
4. "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind" is to Shelley as "All the world's a stage" is to **(Lamb, Carlyle, Shakespeare, Browning, Voltaire).**
5. Evangeline Booth is to the Salvation Army as Clara Barton is to **(Girl Scouts, Opera, S. P. C. C., Stage, Red Cross).**
6. "Pilgrim's Progress" is to John Bunyan as "Robinson Crusoe" is to **(George Eliot, Mark Twain, Jack London, Daniel Defoe, James Fenimore Cooper).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Daily Quotation

IN the economy of God; no effort, however small, put forth for the right cause, fails of its effect.—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

Brevities

Answers: A schoolgirl told her teacher the other day that the inhabitants of Ceylon were called Celanese.

Milwaukee Journal: It was a Georgia youth who mailed his girl two letters a day during a long stay out of town and returned to find her married to the postman.

Punch ©: A musician says he sleeps under his piano during air raids. He is glad he didn't take up the flute.

Williams in Greensboro Herald-Journal: The young generation has endurance qualities. Most any 10-year-old boy can sit through the double-feature program twice.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Gift Ship

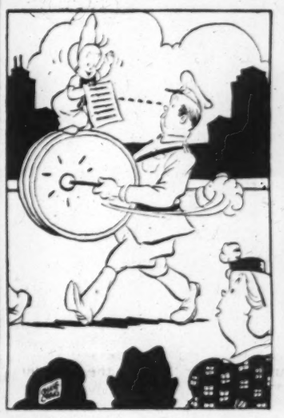
Bristol, Vermont

In this town, a figurative ship is setting out across a pictured map, for Bristol, England, bearing a substantial gift cargo. The ship, which has been placed in the window of the Bristol First National Bank, carries on its side figures showing the amount of money paid toward the gift fund. These figures are changed as the amount grows, and when the drive closes the ship will be moved across the map to Bristol, England with the full amount shown.

Everyone in Bristol is working on this project of raising aid-funds for distressed Bristol, England, for which this Vermont town was named.

On "Bristol Day" a goodly sum will be cabled to Bristol, England, with contributions to the "Bristol fund," coming from more than 13 states.

Little Chauncey



"Yoo hoo, mater! I've been conscripted!"

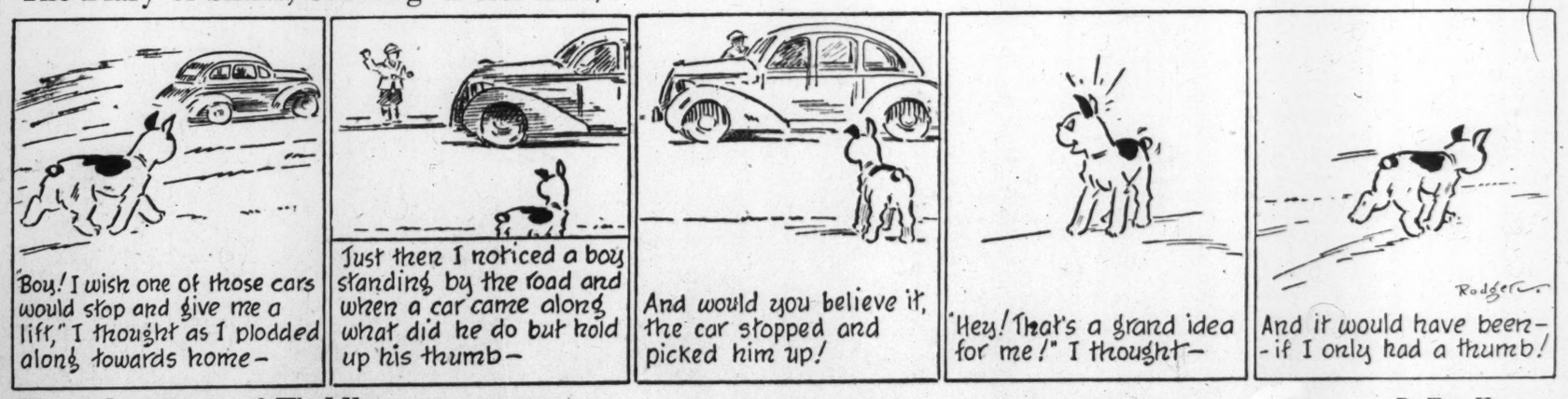
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nonstop*

By LE PELLEY

HERE I GO — RIGHT THROUGH THEIR FORT !! GIVE A BIG SHOVE, BUD —
YOU'D BETTER PULL YOUR HEAD IN !!
WOW — HERE COMES A TANK !
BLAM
HE WENT THROUGH !! COME ON FELLOWS — NOW WE CAN GET INTO THEIR FORT !
PLUNKY— WHAT A SNOW BATTLE — I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT TO PUT SOME BRAKES ON THIS THING !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Good Idea If?*

By RODGERS


Boy! I wish one of those cars would stop and give me a lift," I thought as I plodded along towards home—
Just then I noticed a boy standing by the road and when a car came along what did he do but hold up his thumb—
And would you believe it, the car stopped and picked him up!
"Hey! That's a grand idea for me!" I thought—
And it would have been—if I only had a thumb!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Going My Way?*

By THE HAGERS

THE BOSUN MET US WITH A SMILE. "DID YOU FIND DISAPPEARING ISLE?"
THE CAPTAIN SCOWLED AND SHOOK HIS HEAD. "PULL UP THE ANCHOR, MATE," HE SAID.
ABOUT EIGHT BELLS WE HEARD HIM CRY, "ALL HANDS ON DECK! PORT SIDE. STAND BY!"
WITH FLIPPER RAISED, A SEAL ADRIFT GAVE US THE SIGNAL FOR A LIFT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Patriotism Before Party

Many nations having the two-party system have found that extreme partisanship should end "at the Nation's edge." Foreign policy manifestly cannot be switched every time party control changes. In the United States there have been many examples of the natural continuity of foreign policy. The most recent has been the harmony between the Stimson and Hull regimes in the State Department. Mr. Hull continued the Stimson non-recognition policy and Mr. Stimson has vigorously backed the Roosevelt-Hull program.

Yet the United States has had experience with partisanship carried into foreign policy. The last time Americans faced a world war partisanship was largely submerged during the conflict. It rose, however, in an unhappy way when in October, 1918, President Wilson appealed for the election of a Democratic Congress to support his conduct of the war. It continued when he failed to name some of the leading Republican Senators on the peace delegation that went to Paris. For their part, many Republicans allowed personality and party to send them into opposition to the League of Nations simply because Mr. Wilson had fathered it and was uncompromising in his advocacy of it. Many of them saw the necessity of some co-operation for world peace. They tried to invent a different phrase, an "association of nations," but ended with an isolationist policy.

The peace was lost—and America's responsibility was large. It continued through the rejection of the World Court, even after Elihu Root had persuaded fifty nations to make it over to suit America. The Neutrality Act, with its effort to say that America would make no distinction between aggressors and their victims, prolonged the attitude of aloofness.

Step by step, those who thought that America could live as a hermit have found themselves mistaken. The shocks of the last year have jarred all except a small group into a conviction that the United States is vitally concerned in the outcome of the present struggle.

Yet today united action is gravely threatened by a sense of party opposition. Most of the Republicans in Congress voted against revision of the Neutrality Act and against conscription. In the House Foreign Affairs Committee's handling of the lend-lease bill all but three of them opposed even the amended form. There is every indication that the party line will be very perceptible in the floor debate.

The President, by his failure to call minority members into consultation when the bill was formulated, has aggravated the situation. Later he did talk with the minority leaders of the House and Senate about amendments, but if the Wilson difficulties are to be avoided the White House should make further efforts to help erase party lines on this great question.

With Wendell Willkie courageously going against his party's congressional leaders, a bridge has been built by which the President and the Republicans in Congress could achieve a large degree of essential national unity on the developing decisions in this crisis. The people will welcome greater efforts on both sides to do so.

Getting at the Bund

Conviction of nine leaders of the German-American Bund under a New Jersey law against inciting "race hatred" seems to indicate one way in which this organization and other subversive exponents of force can be curbed.

Preservation of the rights of free speech and free assembly is of the essence of democracy, but these rights are exceeded and abused when men use speech to incite bloodshed or when they assemble under the military regimen of a private army. There is extensive evidence that this is the character of the Bund if not also of some other groups in the United States.

The drawing of laws on this subject requires the greatest care to avoid punishing mere opinion rather than dangerous acts. Nevertheless, some of the State legislatures which are meeting now will do well to examine the possibilities of protective legislation. One line of procedure is that against propaganda of racial hatred.

Another possibility is regulation of the right to use uniforms. In this latter course it is necessary to distinguish between legitimate fraternal or veterans' organizations on one hand and those which, on the other hand, foster allegiance to a foreign government or ideology and exert a virtual military discipline upon their members. This distinction may not be impossible to make in law.

Highways Through Boston

The cardinal feature of the $19,400,000 highway program for Boston now before the Legislature is that it would link major State and regional highways which now bring fast traffic to the city's edge and then discharge it into a maze of crooked streets. The congestion resulting from the present situation is viewed as a major cause of the continuing decline of property values in the heart of the metropolitan area and as a brake on the prosperity of the whole region.

The proposed Central Artery across downtown Boston alone would take about 30 per cent of the traffic off the city's streets—"through" traffic moving on the northern and southern arteries between such points as Providence and Portland, Fall River and Lowell.

Such links are an integral part of the State highway network, and appear in the long run an economic necessity for the Commonwealth. That the need is growing is illustrated by the fact that whereas 171,000 passenger cars entered the downtown district in a typical day in 1927, 285,000 cars enter today, and automobile registrations are still on the increase. About 70 per cent of the automobiles on Boston streets come from outside the city limits.

It may be possible to reduce the cost contemplated in the legislative bill now pending, although the amount envisaged is hardly extravagant when spread over a twenty-year period. The fact that Boston is part of Massachusetts economically as well as geographically should cause the Legislature to consider the highway plan favorably.

A Judicial Error Corrected

Ever since 1918 many informed persons have believed that the five-to-four decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hammer v. Dagenhart was a mistake. This was the case in which the narrowly divided tribunal held Congress could not exclude the products of child labor from interstate commerce. It was a case in which Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered what Justice Harlan F. Stone calls "a powerful and now classic dissent."

Immediately on the heels of the decision in 1937 which sustained the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act, this newspaper suggested editorially that a test be made of the child labor precedent. From the Labor Board case it was fairly to be deduced that the court would also uphold, as it has done, the authority of Congress to prescribe minimum wages and maximum hours as a regulation of interstate commerce. Now that the point is established, the responsibility rests with the legislative branch to use this power with discretion and a nice economic judgment.

As to the child labor phases of the statute which is now stamped valid, the question arises whether any necessity remains for the Child Labor Amendment which has been urged for a number of years and has been ratified by twenty-eight of the required thirty-six States. The Fair Labor Standards Act or wage-and-hour law is unquestionably a memorable step forward in the elimination of child labor, applying as it does to all manufacturing for interstate commerce. Yet proponents of the amendment assert that some of the worst child labor conditions today exist in intrastate industries and in large-scale agriculture.

Gratifying as is the unanimous opinion by which Mr. Justice Stone was able to say that the Hammer v. Dagenhart precedent "should be and now is overruled," a bit of skepticism must be voiced about the ruling made at the same time in the case of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which seems to hold that the Clayton Act and Norris-La Guardia Act give labor unions complete immunity from the antitrust laws.

It is clear that unions should not be prevented from organizing, as was once thought on the theory that they were illegal conspiracies. But it is also clear that there must be some limits to their activities when once organized, just as there are limits to the legitimate activities of large business corporations, and that the more they tend to approach the nature of monopolies of labor or of specific skills, the more they must assume responsibility for acts in restraint of trade.

Is it possible that the precedent in the carpenters' union case may some day come to be viewed as leaning too much to the side of Big Labor, just as the child labor decision gave too much exemption to Big Industry?

Our Readers Say—

"When Bombs Are Falling"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thought this might interest you for insertion in The Christian Science Monitor. Dorset has had its share of enemy bombing, but people have been taken care of wondrously everywhere. In our little village the children stop what they are doing in school as soon as a siren sounds, sing together these words:

When bombs are falling
Be not afraid,
God will be with you
All through the raid.

When bombs are falling
And danger is near,
God will be with you
'Twill soon be "All Clear."

Poole, Dorset, Eng. MAY L. PHILLIPS

H. R. 1776

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every citizen of the United States, and those privileged to be living within its borders as aliens, should have a deep sense of thankfulness for this privilege, and a consciousness of the wonderful opportunities that are theirs to enjoy and express. Theirs is a freedom to think and act in accord with the highest sense of righteousness in private and public affairs, and steadfastly and persistently to stand for the furtherance of the bill of rights nationally and internationally.

Before Americans now is the necessity of individually and collectively upholding the United States by action under the lend-lease bill (H. R. 1776) for the defense of America by giving all aid to Britain. Each individual can help win in this conflict.

Letters and telegrams to members of Congress and the committees in charge of the bill requesting its prompt passage, will help it through.

WELL-WISHER

Brookline, Mass.

Letter From Holland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your readers may be interested in the excerpts from a letter from the Netherlands appended herewith.

Mrs. R. A. C.

New York

HAARLEM, HOLLAND

Dear S. and R.:

Nobody knows what the New Year will bring us. I fear it will not bring much good outwardly; but inwardly, that depends on ourselves. And for you in the United States, free from all war disturbances, it will be easier than here in this stricken old Europe, where nearly every night British planes cross overhead, and the German batteries and searchlights try to locate them. After some days of heavy gales, several mines were washed ashore; so those living near the seaside had to leave their homes until those foreign guests were exploded or dismantled.

What will happen in the spring? Many people here are optimistic and reckon on the end in a few weeks. I, unhappily, can't believe it and fear that it may last for a long time still. You, too, in America will have to pay for all that armament. We may be happy that we are healthy and have still enough food; but that will alter if the war does not stop. Every night mother has to count her pennies for bread, cheese, meat, etc. There is still enough, but the prices go up, and we shall have to pay as well for the occupation.

FATHER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Take Your Choice, Americans

New Jalopy

If our new car even approximately measures up to the old we will be happiest of owners. For the old, age 12, was giving perfect performance. "Why, then, give it up?" say you. Which is precisely what our friends asked—an astonishing bit of round-about-face on their part, for they had previously annoyingly droned, "When are you going to turn in that crate?"

We didn't exactly turn it in. Alabaster, our colored elevator boy, had been making optical and vocal overtures in its direction for considerable time. So now, roadster that it is, it will doubtless cut even more of a rakish figure than when we piloted it around—what with Alabaster's jitterbug foot-tapping on the floor boards and his nimble, strumming fingers beating out a rhythmic boogie-woogie tempo on the thick steering wheel.

It changed hands because of its being a roadster. We have taken to more frequent winter motoring and there's something about being able to roll up a window . . . so we have a coupé. Convertible, of course. We're air-minded.

Gone is rakishness. Now we are ultra. Especially at night. For then, with those windows snugly rolled up to keep out the stealthy fog, we use our automatic (usually) signal that points flaming fingers, right or left. This impressive (at least to us) device is either English or German. A discrepancy, we admit. However, automatic or dogmatic, we let it be. Often we revert to gaucherie when we use the indicative finger-signal. Smugly we flip the lever on the dashboard, and then unconsciously also signal out-modedly with our paw. We hope no one was looking.

Scenic beauties on all sides are a constant temptation now, but we need no excuse to display our new streamlinedness. No indication now of avoirdupois. No bulges, no slightly barrel contour. We are svelte. Our low-slung fenders so nearly graze the road that upon occasion we long for something more of our former galleon build.

From our twin chromium horns that speak with authority, to our affluent looking trunk rack, we are up to the minute. Not to the dealers, however. To them we're five years old. But—once a jalopy, always a jalopy.

JANNIS PARKER DAY

Down the Middle of the Road

President and Senator

By Erwin D. Canham

President Roosevelt's two recent blasts at Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana are strongly reminiscent of President Theodore Roosevelt's attacks on various Senators by name, notably Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio. There is nothing exactly new about the exchange of unpleasantries in American politics, even when a President is one of the word-bandiers. Scarcely an American President can have failed to feel annoyed, at one time or another, with some sovereign American Senator in the exercise of his sovereignty.

President Hoover's patience was sorely tried many times but he was a man of great outward restraint. President Coolidge's friend Senator George Moses doubtless spoke for the White House when he applied the phrase "Sons of the Wild Jackass" to the western liberals. Scholarly President Wilson condemned his "little band of willful men." But, if our limited researches are not wrong, Theodore Roosevelt was the last President to single out a Senator by name and go after him individually.

Obviously, any loss of temper by responsible leaders, particularly by a Chief Executive, does less than nothing to promote national unity today. On the contrary, it strengthens and solidifies opposition, it makes irreconcilables. The Presidential office is too big to use as a bludgeon; it may well become a boomerang instead. When Mr. Roosevelt tried to "purge" the Democratic conservatives in 1938 he failed signally. His big electoral victories do not constitute mandates to wipe out Senatorial individualism.

* * *

The President's attacks on Senator Wheeler indicate two things: the depth of hostility between the two, and the position of leadership which the Montanan has come to occupy in the isolationist movement. As for the hostility, it is one of those curious instances in politics and human relations when two likes make a dislike. President Roosevelt and Senator Wheeler are very much alike in many respects. Senator Wheeler was an original "New Dealer" when he ran as Vice-Presidential candidate on the La Follette ticket in 1924. His views in 1932 were almost identical with those of Mr. Roosevelt. One would have said he would have become a leading figure in the New Deal Cabinet. But he didn't. No large post, no bounteous patronage, came his way. Senator Wheeler helped in the enactment of much New Deal legislation, notably the Holding Company Law with its "death sentence" clause. He was the first man to utilize fully the talents of Thomas G. Corcoran and Benjamin V. Cohen.

But always the Montanan seemed to be slighted by the White House, and to reciprocate the feeling. One felt there must be some hidden motive, some personal cause for the apparent dislike. Anyway, in 1937 Senator Wheeler took the co-leadership of the fight against the Court Bill. His energies and abilities were one of the decisive factors in the defeat given the President then. From 1937 onward, the hostility between Senator Wheeler and President Roosevelt has not been concealed at all. They had to co-operate briefly in 1938-39 over railroad legislation, and Tom Corcoran professed to believe that he could make peace between the two, but as foreign policy issues became more acute, the cleavage deepened.

* * *

It is extraordinary to note that the dinner party at which Senator Wheeler is said to have talked expansively of inevitable Nazi domination of Europe, and which the President used as the basis for his press conference remarks last Friday, took place as long ago as 1934. At that early date, according to this story, President Roosevelt accurately guessed the identity of the Senator in question when Ambassador Dodd is said to have recounted the event. This would intimate that Senator Wheeler's acceptance of Nazi domination had been discussed with the President and was a notable fact only a year after Hitler came to power.

Few, if any, Washington observers were aware of the fact.

Senator Wheeler has been spending some time at Joseph P. Kennedy's large house at Palm Beach—another significant isolationist tie-up—and it was from Palm Beach that his statement replying to President Roosevelt was sent. The battle against the Lease-Lend bill in the Senate has not yet begun. Pressure on Senators will probably be greater than on any other issue since the Court Bill, at least. If the bill should be defeated or gravely modified, in the face of public opinion polls which show something like 70 per cent on the other side, a good many people in addition to the President may be calling Senators names. It is more important for public opinion to make itself felt NOW—not through pressure group activities but in normal expressions. The motives and the backgrounds of the isolationist Senators needn't trouble any of us greatly, so long as the majority of Congress genuinely expresses the national majority.

Mirror of World Opinion

Our Debt to Our Neighbors

No man can live in association with his fellows a day, whatever his social position, without charging up on his record of human relationship accounts hundreds of obligations that will never be canceled. Spiritually we are always "in the red."

You're in debt to your banker and your corner bootblack; you owe something each day to the President in your White House and the motorman on your street car; you owe a debt of gratitude to every clergyman and philanthropist, every actor and circus clown, every musician and author, every cop and fireman, every loyal friend and neighbor, and to all of the other millions of your fellowmen who each day play their small parts directly or indirectly, contributing to your earthly comfort, safety and happiness.—Edwin Newell Kent, in *Think* Magazine.

Reasonable Change

An amendment to the Constitution giving to each candidate the portion of the electoral vote corresponding to the portion of the popular vote he receives in each State would be reasonable. This would not affect the Federal system or rob any State of its relative influence in the Union, which is the principle to be preserved as an integral part of the Federal system.—*Arkansas Democrat*, Little Rock.

The Wide Horizon

The Zone Gets Busy

By Sydney A. Clark

ANCON, CANAL ZONE

The Panama Canal Zone is just about the busiest place on earth today, or at least on the Western Hemisphere of earth. Its owner has determined that protection of it shall be neither too late nor too little, though recognizing frankly that it would have been too late from the beginning but for Britain's unparalleled pluck.

Twice recently I have traversed the Panama Canal Zone, by steamer and by train. I have stayed with personal friends at Cristóbal and at Balboa who told all and showed all—that a visitor may hear and see. It is bewildering. It is depressing. And it is paradoxically heartening. The contrast between the Zone of 1941 and the Zone of 1936 is tremendous. Five years ago, when I was here, the whole place seemed pleasantly languorous. Shoppers in their dozens idled along Front Street in Cristóbal and Central Avenue in Panama City keeping a weather eye out for bargains in silk shawls and French perfumes. The verandas of the Hotel Washington and the Hotel Tivoli were alive with tourist parties whose talk was agreeably trivial. The bargains are no longer to be had since the sources of them have been dried up by blockade. The cheerful trivia of talk must look for loopholes in the endless arguments about war and preparedness.

* * *

The heartening side of the picture is seen in United States energy. The visitor cannot see the secret and most important things that are being done, but he cannot fail to see—plenty. He notes that his ship is no longer free to traverse the "waterbridge" merely by paying its tolls but is taken through by the Navy and guarded on every deck by Marines. He looks about him and sees huge sections for the new third set of locks being floated into position a mile away from present locks, so that a single bomb cannot damage all. The new locks will be able to accommodate the Normandie and the Queens—Elizabeth and Mary—and even larger vessels if such are ever built. The visitor sees lock nets being built so that explosive mines cannot be "laid" within the locks by hostile ships like eggs of destruction. He sees, on every hand, new military camps and barracks and hospitals fairly springing from the soil. He sees new and enlarged airports, and most interesting of all, the beginnings of a trans-isthmian highway.

This incipient road, already partly laid out through jungle and swamp, is a revolutionary thing in itself and shows how rudely Uncle Sam has been jolted from the comfortable paths of tradition. The highway is not easy to construct, nor is it prohibitively hard. There simply has never been a road at this point, for the old gold road, *Camino de Oro*, on which the treasures of Peru were transferred from Pacific to Atlantic ports, ran in a more northerly direction from Panama City to Nombre de Dios.

* * *

Long before there was any need of a road where the canal now lies there came a railroad—from American enterprise—to give quicker access to California's gold fields. This was in 1855. The United States Government has owned this very profitable rail line since taking over the Zone in 1903 and has rightly assumed that any parallel highway would be competitive and would rob the Government of much needed revenues.

Now a military hand clamps down on Uncle Sam's shoulder and military need says, "Build me a road—quickly."

I am told, though it seems incredible, that this new highway is to be finished before the end of 1941; and that from the date of opening all motor cars in the Zone will *drive to the right*. Yes, they drive to the left now as they always have, a believe-it-or-not which Ripley must have used. This anomaly is not due to Anglophile tendencies but to the fact that the first chauffeurs brought in, nearly four decades ago, were Jamaican Negroes. Being British subjects they were accustomed to left-hand driving.

When the Zone got busy protecting itself from potential aggressors, it also quite naturally drew closer to its fond guardian, Uncle Sam. In September, 1940, Pan American-Grace Airways introduced a new strato-clipper service which reduced the flying time between Miami and the Zone to the almost unbelievable span of six and a half hours. A few weeks later a friend of mine, resident of Lima, Peru, flew up to the Zone to be married. On the morning of his wedding day his bride was breakfasting in Florida, but they were married all right, and in the Zone, as planned. She flew down after breakfast and they were married after lunch.

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